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FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

LAND OFFICE DECISIONS AFFIRMED.

A Plan to Tax the Savings Banks of the Country.

WASHINGTON, November 20, 1873.

Land Office Decisions Affirmed.

The Secretary of the Interior has affirmed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office that no more than one quarter section can be entered by one individual under the act of March 3d, 1873, to encourage the growth of timber. The Secretary also affirmed the decision of Commissioner Drummond, requiring parties to pay a fee of ten dollars for an additional outlay under the soldiers' Homestead act of March 3d, 1873, and requiring parties making such additional outlay to appear in person at the local office and make the necessary application and affidavit.

Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that the aggregated receipts from all sources for the year ending with June last, exclusive of the direct tax upon lands and the duty upon the capital, circulation and deposits of national banks, were $114,078,456. The amount includes sums refunded and allowed on drawbacks. The total amount on drawbacks was $52,346 on spirits, tobacco and general merchandise. There were refunded for taxes illegally assessed and collected $618,667. The receipts from the several sources relating to distilled spirits were, for the year 1872, $49,475,516, and for 1873, $52,099,371; increase in receipts from the gallon tax on distilled spirits $10,613,276, from the special tax of rectifiers and dealers in liquor $1,004,264.

A part of this increase was, however, offset by the loss of nearly $4,500,000 during the last year by a reduction of the value of stamps for spirits other than tax-paid stamps from twenty-two cents to ten cents per gallon, and by a further loss of a little over $8,920,000 by the repeal of certain taxes relating to spirits, leaving a balance of a little more than $2,500,000 increase in the net receipts from all sources relating to spirits.

The production of spirits during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1873, was, taxable gallons: total production from material other than fruit, 69,256,567; total production from fruit, 2,914,800; tax collected on spirits withdrawn from warehouse during the fiscal year 1872, 032,457,235; during the fiscal year 1873, $41,102,921; tax on spirits withdrawn for export during the fiscal year 1873, $1,651,041.

The tax receipts on imitation wines during the year ended June 30, 1873, were $3,551; on fermented liquors, at one dollar per barrel, for the years 1872 and 1873, $8,009,969 and $8,910,823 respectively.

The total receipts from tobacco for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, were $34,386,393. Compared with the total receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1872, there was a decrease of collections on manufactured tobacco, all descriptions, of $1,172,917. There was an increase in the total receipts from the manufacture and sale of tobacco, snuff and cigars in all their forms over the receipts from the same sources for the preceding fiscal year of $650,132. 116,450,934 pounds are given as the actual product of the year, so far as such products have been reported, and showing an increase over the annual production reported for the preceding fiscal year of 9,180,079 pounds. The number of cigars, cheroots, etc., on which taxes were collected during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1873, was 1,807,134,646, showing an excess over the number reported for the preceding fiscal year of 279,328,674. There was an increase of 544,064 pounds of tobacco exported during the last fiscal year.

The aggregate receipts for the last fiscal year exceeded the Commissioner's estimate by $4,075,456. It is estimated that the total receipts for the current fiscal year will be $120,000,000. The plan adopted of abolishing the offices of assessors and assistant assessors reduced the expenses $1,062,827 lower than the estimated reduction under the eighty district plan, and $1,060,000 lower than the appropriation for 1873 under the old system. The estimates for the fiscal year of 1875 show a further reduction of $9,455. $1,069,458 less than the appropriation for the fiscal year of 1873, and $1,072,285 less than the estimate for 1873 on the eighty district plan.

The Commissioner recommends that collectors' salaries be fixed at amounts ranging from $3,500 to $5,000, and supervisors' salaries at $4,000 per annum, and repeats the suggestion contained in the report of November 21st, 1871, that section 44 of the act of July 20, 1868, be amended by making the minimum penalty smaller, such penalty being now a fine of not less than $1,000, with not less than six months' imprisonment. The Commissioner recommends legislation limiting the time to July 1st, 1874, within which documentary stamps issued under schedule B of a greater denomination than two cents may be presented for redemption.

The report concludes with the suggestion made in the last annual report that the amendments of June 6th, 1872, to section 59 of the act of July 20th, 1868, relating to special taxes of dealers in liquors, should be made more explicit.

Savings Banks of the Country.

In view of the fact that the deposits in savings banks throughout the country exceed those of the national banks in New England, three to one, Congress will at its next session have its attention called, through the report on State banks, to the necessity of putting the Government in a position to obtain reports of the condition of these savings banks, in order that the monetary condition of the country may be more easily ascertained when required for financial legislation. The following is the plan now in contemplation at the proper one to be recommended to Congress for the purpose: To tax the deposits in these savings banks one hundredth of one per cent., and impose a penalty on the banks neglecting to make returns. The difficulty of obtaining reports was alluded to a few days ago, in these dispatches, in the extracts from the forthcoming report on State banks authorized by the last Congress.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The outstanding legal tenders amount to $362,729,091.

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Meeting of the American Iron and Steel Association.

PHILADELPHIA, November 20.—The annual meeting of the American Iron and Steel Association was held here to-day, Samuel J. Reeves, President, in the chair. The Secretary submitted a statistical report, embracing a general review of the iron trade. It states that the present financial crisis has deranged the whole business, and the prices of iron have declined, reaching in some lines far below the cost of production. At the beginning of November fully one-third of the furnaces and mills were idle, and by the end of the month one-half of the furnaces will be blown out. The mill mills are bare of orders, and the stock of pig iron is accumulating, with no sale at any price. Thousands of iron workers are out of work, and those yet employed have accepted a reduction of fifteen per cent. in wages. Under these circumstances, says the report, it is proper to consider whether it is wise to continue the encouragement of the importation of foreign iron, twice repeated by Congress in reducing the duties within four years, the increase of duty on pig iron from $6 30 to $9 per ton, and proportionately on other classes, would be a wise measure of relief by Congress. It is better to have a reduced revenue than cold and hunger in the homes of American workingmen.

Resolutions were adopted attributing the past prosperity of the iron trade of the country to the tariff policy of the Government, which has fostered home industry, asking Congress to adopt a financial system, adequate to the largely increased and increasing business of the country, declaring the reduction of ten per cent. of duties by the last Congress unwise, asking Congress for a revision of the national bank system and money for an adequate supply of currency, declaring that the currency laws should have a uniform construction at all United States ports, denouncing free trade in ships, and affirming that the bankrupt law should be so amended as to give three-fourths of the creditors the right to control the settlement of the affairs of the insolvent, and prevent them from being thrown into bankruptcy.

ST. LOUIS.

The National Stock Yards Opened.

ST. LOUIS, November 20.—The National Stock Yards in East St. Louis were finally opened this afternoon. A large number of prominent pork packers, stock dealers and merchants of this city and a goodly number of citizens of East St. Louis and neighboring towns were present on the occasion and enjoyed the hospitalities of the Stock Yard Company. These yards are the most extensive in the country, embracing within their limits 656 acres of ground, and have at present a capacity for 10,000 cattle, 15,000 hogs, 7,000 sheep, and a large number of horses and mules. The hog house alone is over 1,100 feet long and 100 feet wide. The yards are all under-drained, there being ten miles of sewers in them. All the cattle pens are paved with stone and furnished with all the appliances and improvements known to the business. There is also a large hotel in the exchange and bank building, and all facilities for the transaction of business without going off the ground.

The Lakes.

QUEBEC, November 20.—A number of tug boats with barges and schooners in tow for Montreal had to return on account of a large quantity of ice.

OSWEGO, N. Y., November 20.—The schooner Westside, from Milwaukee with wheat, went ashore 10-night under Fort Ontario. The crew were taken off in a life boat.

KING SOLOMON'S CAVE.

Discovery of a Wonderful Cave in Montana.

A correspondent of the Deer Lodge *Independent*, Montana Territory, says:

I send you by to-day's mail a hasty sketch of our new discovery. I have just returned from King Solomon's Cave, up Ophir Gulch, the existence of which you are no doubt aware, as it has been mentioned in some of the Territorial papers. Yesterday morning, however, four of us determined upon further investigation to satisfy ourselves, if possible, of the extent of the cave. The party was made up of Messrs. Lee, Whittier, Geo. Bernard, "Abe" Eshols and your informant. We outfitted with three days' rations, blankets, candles, pitch pine for torches, twine, a compass, and, in short, everything necessary to prosecute a thorough exploration. We reached there at 9 o'clock, and proceeded to the Middle Chamber, as it is called, where we made camp, and after an hour's rest, began our labors.

At the end of the Middle Chamber are a number of long, narrow passages. Into the largest of these we insinuated ourselves, one behind the other, and by sometimes crawling, and again finding room to walk half erect, we worked our way for over 400 feet, when we suddenly emerged into

A Most Magnificent Chamber.

The ceiling of which we found to be about 35 feet high, the length of the room 86 feet, and width 54 feet. As we held high our flaming torches, the walls presented an appearance of beauty and grandeur it seldom falls to the privilege of mortal eye to witness. At first sight we were impressed with the belief that this wonderful chamber had been cut out of the solid rock by human hands; for it does not seem possible that nature could by accident form so rare a temple, with such a wonderful display of architecture, beneath the surface of the earth. After some what recovering from our surprise, we proceeded to examine minutely this strange place. Immediately to the right of the entrance, and in the corner close to the wall, we discovered indications of

An Old Fire-place.

Several small pieces of charcoal were picked up, and the blackened floor, as well as the smoke-stained wall, furnished evidence that in this hall some person or persons had at one time taken refuge. Continuing along the right side, we had not progressed over forty feet when we met with further evidences of the cave having once been

The Hiding-place of Men.

Leaning against the hall was a huge plate of copper, fifty-seven inches in length, and thirty-six inches in width, and about one-fourth of an inch in thickness. This we took to be a shield, as near the centre were two holes eight inches apart, used doubtless for inserting a strap through which to slip the arm. It was wrought by hand, as the marks of a sledge or other heavy instrument were plainly visible on it. On discovering this, a feeling akin to fear came over the party, and we were almost ready to beat a hasty retreat and leave further investigations to those who delight to explore tombs and resurrect the remains of those who lived in the ages of long ago, when it was intimated by one of the company that we might possibly find hidden treasures or trinkets of value stowed away in some nook or corner; and preparing new torches, with increased energy we renewed the search.

About ten feet beyond where the shield was found, and eight feet from the floor, was a cavity in the wall ten feet in length and over four feet high. Placing a few large stones upon one another, Bernard climbed up and held his light to see the extent of the opening, but he immediately turned toward us with a frightened look, and it was some seconds before he could explain the nature of the discovery he had made. But when he assured us that in that niche lay

A Petrified Giant.

All were eager to get a look at him, and one after another we climbed up and gazed in. The opening had every indication of being natural—no marks of tools were visible within it. (In the Cascade well, in the first chamber, are a number of similar caverns, but not so large.) Two of the party being hoisted up to take the

Dimensions of the Monster Man.

He was found to be 9 feet 7½ inches in length, 38 inches across the breast, and 2 feet deep. He was covered from head to foot with a coating, from one to two inches in thickness, similar to that found on the roofs and pillars, in a number of places, hard as limestone; and along the sides this casing, as it appeared at first to be, had united with the rock on which it lay, leaving this relic of the Stone Age, or some other distant age, literally

Encased in a Coffin of Stone.

A helmet of brass or copper, of gigantic proportions, was upon his head, which the corrosive elements of Time has sealed to his brow. It is the most perfect petrification I have ever seen—the whole body being as solid as though cut out of a block of marble. Near this rare specimen were found

Two Mammoth Spear-Heads,

Eighteen inches in length and six inches in width at the widest point. One of them was intended to be fastened in a handle, after the fashion of an arrow-head, while the other had a socket of silver into which to insert a huge pole or handle.

Near, on the floor, was picked up a large hook made of bone—probably manufactured from the tusk of some Leviathan of the land—which one of the party suggested was a portion of the war accoutrements of the giant, as such a weapon at the end of a 40 foot pole, in the hands of active attendants, would be a success in dragging out the victims of the great warrior as fast as he slew them, and by this means keep the way clear.

On the wall near the tomb we discovered some strange looking letters or characters of some kind, and the

Pictures of Three Ships,

Apparently having been executed with a sharp pointed instrument. There were no figures resembling ours, though I have no doubt the writing, if interpreted, would give the history of the giant king of the cave, whose body lay stone dead before us. Inclosed I send a *fac simile* of the drawings of the ships, and a portion of the writing on the wall. The ships have three masts, the middle one being only two thirds the height of the outside masts.

On the opposite side of the room from this, we discovered a huge flat stone leaning against the wall. On the smooth surface of this was also the engraving of a ship, much larger than the others, and near the bow the

Picture of a Large Man,

With spear in hand, apparently made to represent an explorer landing and taking possession of some country. (Accompanying this, is a copy of the drawing, though done in a rough manner.) On removing this huge stone, a passageway, four feet high, and in some places more than that, led us into a smaller chamber, about 30 feet square, though more interesting than any of the others. Here the party became almost wild at the strange and curious things. Bones of men at least nine feet in stature were found near the entrance, among which were two or three skulls. Near the center of the room was a

Primitive Quartz Crusher.

in the shape of a large stone, hollowed out like a mortar. Around this were a number of tools, large and small, and one large sledge lay on the edge of the mortar just as the workman left it when he struck his last blow at least one thousand years ago. These tools, so far as examined, were found to be copper, though tempered, as they appeared to be, almost as hard as steel. Considerable quantities of

Rich Quartz Specimens

Were picked up, and about half a ton of fair looking gold quartz lay in a corner. It is the opinion of all of us that the quartz is taken from some part of the cave, probably further on in the mountains, and these giants were at work there when a slide from the mountain above the cave filled up the mouth of it, as it is plain to be seen that the entrance at one time has been at least thirty feet in diameter, and the opening, now very small, has been formed by the slide gradually slipping into the outer chamber, which is half full of mountain debris.

Another doorway was found, leading into a room which, we think, contains the special

Money Deposits of the Miners,

But all were too much excited to make further investigations till to-morrow.

The cave has been pre-empted, and every bone, tool, etc., will be carefully preserved; and it is not improbable some new light will be thrown on the time and manner in which this queer people found their way to our land.

I will send further particulars in a few days. I return to the cave this evening, and wine will pop, and there will be a sound of revelry in those old halls to-night. OPHIR.

BLACKFOOT, Oct. 9, 1873.

OIL ITEMS.

A telegram from Millerstown to the *Derrick* thinks the movement on foot to stop drilling on the first of December is likely to succeed. producers speak favorably of the suspension. There are less than twenty wells drilling for the fourth sand.

At Millerstown there has been no new wells for several days. Fifty wells are drilling here, and fifteen will be finished this month. The total production of the district is seven thousand five hundred barrels.

Parties from the Columbia Company, at Tarr farm, will shut down their wells soon, unless oil gets up to better figures.

The refineries on Miller farm have ceased operations; also at Columbia farm. The refinery owned by Mr. Kerr, at the Tarr farm, will be shut down the present week.

Thomas Baring.

Thomas Baring, of the English banking house of Baring Bros. & Co., who is reported to be dead, was born in 1800, and entered business life at an early age. In 1865 he was elected to Parliament as a member from Great Yarmouth. In 1852 he unsuccessfully contested for a seat from the city of London. In 1864 he was elected member from the borough of Huntingdon, which he represented for many years after. He was a conservative in politics. He is said to have been twice offered the Chancellorship of the Exchequer by the late Earl of Derby, but declined the position. He held various honorary offices, such as Commissioner of the International Exhibition of 1862, and a deputy lieutenancy of London.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE VIRGINIUS OUTRAGE.

Serious Misunderstanding Between Minister Sickles and the Spanish Cabinet.

WAR BELIEVED TO BE UNAVOIDABLE

The Demonstrations of the Spaniards in Cuba Subsiding.

THE SITUATION BECOMING GRAVE.

Cuban Patriots Shot Without Mercy.

Serious Misunderstanding Between Minister Sickles and the Spanish Cabinet.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

MADRID, November 20.—The situation is grave. There is a serious misunderstanding between Minister Sickles and the Spanish Cabinet. On the arrival of the news of the capture of the Virginius, President Castelar called at the United States legation and expressed regret, and ordered a suspension of the sentence. When Secretary Fish telegraphed the news of the executions Gen. Sickles sent a note at two o'clock in the morning demanding a stay. The Foreign Secretary answered, questioning the accuracy of the information, and intimating that Gen. Sickles' action was not authorized. Thereupon Gen. Sickles, in the name of the United States, addressed a formal protest against the inhuman butcheries and insult to the United States flag, and demanded that Spain should enforce obedience to orders in Cuba and insisted on the rights of Americans to trial under the treaty of 1795. He complained that the American Consul at Santiago was prevented from using the telegraph to Washington. The Spanish Secretary answered that the matter was wholly a municipal affair between Spain and the Virginius pirates. Spain could not tolerate American interference. The interview ended by General Sickles demanding that Spain should enforce the order of the Cabinet to Cuba for the suspension of the executions. The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs haughtily declined to permit General Sickles to discuss the municipal affairs of Cuba. The interview terminated angrily, Gen. Sickles saying he would hold no more personal, only official, relations with the Minister.

Public feeling runs high. The Spaniards blame the United States for the Cuban insurrection, and say they will welcome war. Minister Sickles says he does not see how war can be avoided, as Spain will concede nothing, and public opinion will prevent President Castelar from making any concessions. There is no use in the United States trifling any more on the subject. Spanish stubbornness making concessions impossible. The extreme Republicans favor the views of the United States in the affair.

MADRID, November 20.—Senor Fielhain, late Captain General of Cuba, arrived in this city, and has been in close conference with President Castelar. The report that Senor Salvor, Colonial Minister, who was sent on a special mission to Cuba, had been summoned to return immediately to Spain, is contradicted.

The *Imparcial* asserts that the Virginius was openly equipped in the port of New York. The Spanish press generally praise President Grant's moderation in reserving for Congress the settlement of the questions which have arisen between the United States and Spain.

Official Dispatch from Consul General Hall.

WASHINGTON, November 20.—The Secretary of State has received the following dispatch from Consul General Hall:

HAVANA, November 18.—The Consul at Santiago reports, under date of the 13th inst., that the total number of executions of persons from the Virginius was fifty three, and that there have been no executions since the 8th inst. The statement published here on the 17th respecting the fifty-seven additional executions proves untrue.

Correspondence in Prospect.

The evidence accumulates that Cuban matters will require much correspondence and consequent delay. It is asserted in prominent quarters that no complications need be feared, as the Administration sees its way clear, and while war will be averted, the probability is that Cuba will be free.

The Arapiles Ordered to Cuba.

NEW YORK, November 20.—Captain Montenegro, of the Arapiles, has received orders from the home Government to get ready for sea at the earliest moment possible and proceed to Cuba. He expects his vessel to be out of the dry dock in twenty days, and the coaling will commence to be done except to take on the powder and armament.

Cuban Patriots Shot Without Mercy.

Of the six passengers arrested on the steamer City of New York at Havana, three were women, and one a niece of "Adama." An extensive correspondence was found secreted about their clothing. By this correspondence many persons on the island, hitherto unsuspected, were implicated, and as the Morro Castle filled Havana they were being shot without mercy. It was estimated that about forty patriots, on various portions of the island, had met this fate.

The Demonstrations of the Spaniards Subsiding.

The *Tribune* has information that the demonstration over the capture of the Virginius and the execution of the passengers at Havana has greatly subsided. The news of the second slaughter at Santiago was not received with the same enthusiasm, though nearly every one expressed satisfaction. Joy that was understood to be strongly in favor of the course taken with the captives at Santiago. It was apparent that a change in public sentiment is being wrought. On the 15th a number of prominent citizens expressed regret that the executions had been performed so hastily. In private conversation it is apparent that many were doubtful of the wisdom of hasty executions.

The Spanish Force in Cuba.

MADRID, November 20.—It is officially announced that the effective Spanish force in Cuba numbers 54,000 men.

Naval Affairs.

WASHINGTON, November 20.—The Navy Department is ordering officers to the Franklin, Colorado, Brooklyn and Dictator, and they will soon to sail for Cuban waters.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 20.—The United States steamer Ossippee, from Newport, passed in this morning for the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The Virginius at Kingston.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, November 10.—There was no concealment made of the actual errand of the Virginius while she was here. It was notorious that the officers and passengers boarded, and public meetings were held in honor of Cuban independence, at which the consignee of the Virginius occupied the chair. The steamer was repaired while in port, and coaled at the expense of Cuban refugees. While at Port au Prince several Jamaica merchants, all colored, on board the Virginius, became alarmed and ran away, but they were hunted up and dragged from their places of concealment, and delivered over to the officers of the Virginius, by whom they were taken on board again and put in irons, and so forced to go on this perilous adventure.

The Blowing up of the Vessel Advised.

Capt. McArthur, of the British schooner Brilliant, reports that just before the Virginius was captured Varona advised the firing of the powder magazine and the consequent blowing up of the vessel rather than that they should fall into the hands of the Spaniards, but the Captain persuaded and convinced Gen. Varona that, being under the American flag and in neutral waters, they would not dare touch any man on board. Varona and his followers thereupon became satisfied, and shortly after an officer from the Tornado boarded the Virginius and demanded the papers. The officer, after the inspection, stated that they were correct, but made all on board prisoners. Varona replied that he was a prisoner because there was not an English or American man-of-war near to witness this

Scandal on the Laws of Nations.

He added he could have blown up the vessel with all on board, but he had not done so since her papers were correct and she had not been seized in Cuban waters. The American flag was, he considered, their protection, and he surrendered, he said, under the protection of that flag, but believed he would be victimized, since the Spanish Government all along hated him.

Mercy Asked for Varona.

Fifteen officers of the Spanish army who had been made prisoners on the battlefield by Varona were present when he landed, and protested to the Governor of the city and begged that his life should be spared, since he had given them theirs.

Captain McArthur's Account of the Execution.

Captain McArthur witnessed the execution of Ryan, Varona, Jesus del Sol and Pedro Cespedes, and gives the following account:

The Spaniards forced Cespedes and Jesus del Sol to kneel, in which positions they were shot in the back. The soldiers next directed Ryan and Varona to kneel in the same way, but they refused, and were thrown down, handcuffed all the time. The two victims begged their tormentors to allow them to die standing, and having offered further resistance they were shot standing.

The Restoration of Ryan as an American Citizen Demanded.

The acting American Consul, on hearing that Ryan was to be shot, waited on the Governor and demanded his restoration as an American citizen, but the Governor refused to listen, on the ground that the Consul was not well informed in regard to the matter. The Spaniards informed the Consuls that they were acting on their own responsibility, and did not even intend communicating with Madrid.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 20, 1873.

Work for the Unemployed.

The Aldermen have voted the departments of Public Works and Parks one million dollars each, to furnish work for unemployed laborers. The recently elected members of the Legislature have also appointed a commissioner to confer with the heads of departments about work.

Meeting of the Clearing House Association.

The Clearing House meeting to-day lasted three hours, and the discussions were quite warm. A motion was made to lay the report of the committee of nine on the table, which was voted down—50 ayes to 8 nays. Then it was moved that the report be postponed sixty days, which was rejected by a vote of 40 to 18. Mr. Vail, of the Bank of Commerce, then formally withdrew from the meeting. He was followed by the representatives of the Metropolitan, Grocers and State of New York banks. All of the above banks are opposed to the reform measures. Afterwards the Fourth National, Mercantile and New York left the meeting, in consequence of business at their respective banking houses. Then each bank was called upon for an expression of opinion.

A vote was taken on the report as a whole. The vote on this stood 17 nays to 43 ayes, with the amendments. The articles of association were then taken up separately for amendment, but from Nos. 1 to 19 inclusive were passed over. Article 20 was amended so as to read as follows: "No member of the Clearing House Association shall be allowed to redeem the checks of any association, corporation, firm or individual, excepting upon regularly incorporated banks located in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, which banks shall be subject to an examination of their condition by a committee of the Clearing House whenever deemed necessary."

Section 3 of article 22 was amended to read as follows: "That it will not receive upon deposit as cash from dealers checks drawn otherwise than upon banks which are members of this Association, or upon such regularly incorporated banks as heretofore provided by article 20."

A motion was made to allow 3 per cent. interest on deposits, which was voted down by a large majority.

Article No. 23 was stricken out, as the national bank law provides for the necessary reserve.

The feeling was very strong against the certification of checks and paying interest on deposits. The banks will meet again on next Tuesday to finally dispose of the report.

Curb-Stone Broker Arrested.

Benjamin Warner, a curb stone broker, was to-day arrested for having $37,500 in United State bonds in his possession, supposed to be a portion of those stolen two years ago from Loyazo, Treasurer of the Cuban Junta. Warner states that he received the bonds from one Andrew J. Parker, who also has been arrested.

U. S. Bond Thieves Arrested.

G. Warner, of Wall street, a broker, and a druggist named Parker, were arrested last evening, charged with having in their possession forty thousand dollars' worth of stolen United States five-twenties, which they were offering for sale at twenty-five cents on the dollar.

Sharkey Still at Large.

The police have thus far failed to find Sharkey, the convicted murderer, who escaped from the Tombs, but have secured the woman who was his daily visitor.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 7:30 P. M., Nov. 20, 1873.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Northwest and upper lakes, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky, southerly winds, rising temperature and cloudy weather, with occasional rain on Friday.

For the lower lakes, and thence to West Virginia, westerly and southwesterly winds, partly cloudy and cold weather.

For Tennessee and the western gulf, southerly winds, increasing cloudiness and higher temperature, with occasional rain to-morrow.

For the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States, northwesterly winds, veering to southerly, low but slowly rising temperature and clear to-morrow.

For the Middle and Eastern States, northwesterly winds, and cold, clear weather.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, November 20.—River twelve feet; stationary. Arrived—Andes, Wheeling; Arlington, Memphis. Departed—R. W. Sellfinger, Pittsburgh.

LOUISVILLE, November 20.—River rising slowly, with 6 feet 4 inches in canal and 4 feet 4 inches in pass down Indian chute. Weather cold and cloudy. Business moderate. Arrivals—Gen. Lytle, Cincinnati; Dove, Madison; Tarascon, Henderson; Charmer, Cincinnati; J. D. Parker, Memphis; Nick Longworth, Cincinnati. Departures—Gen. Lytle, Cincinnati; Dove, Madison; Tarascon, Henderson; Charmer, Evansville; J. D. Parker, Memphis; Lawrence, St. Louis; Mary Houston, New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, November 20.—Arrived—Belle of Memphis, Memphis; Jasper, New Orleans. Departed—Bertram, Keokuk; A. S. Smith, Red river; Colorado, Vicksburg; Maggie, Illinois river; May Lowrie, New Orleans. River falling. Clear and warm.

EVANSVILLE, November 20.—Clear and cold till about noon; now clouding; mercury 17 to 36. River risen 8 inches. Down—Jer Eagle, midnight; Big Sunflower, 9 A. M.; Morning Star, 4:30 P. M. Up—George Roberts, 9 A. M.; Arkansas Belle, 6 P. M. Business very light.

CAIRO, November 20.—Arrived—Turner, New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Alaska, Cincinnati, 4; Lioness, Pittsburgh, 5. Departed—Bon Accord, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Turner, Cincinnati, 2. River stationary. Cloudy and cold.

MEMPHIS, November 20.—Cloudy and warmer. River falling slowly. Arrived—H. C. Yeatman, St. Louis; Ella, White river. Departed—Kate Kinney and Ouachita Belle, New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 20.—No arrivals. Departed—John F. Tolle, St. Louis. Clear and cool.

NASHVILLE, November 20.—River rising again; seven feet nine inches on shoals. Arrived—Ella Hughes, Cairo. Weather clear and cold.

VICKSBURG, November 20.—Down—Alice Brown and barges and Little Condor. Up—Louisville and Capital City. Cool. River falling.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Choctaws in Favor of Modifying the Okmulgee Constitution.

PARSONS, KAN., November 20.—A delegation of prominent Choctaw Indians, consisting of Chief Justice Folsom, Col. Harkins and others, are in this city on a business visit. They report that there is a growing sentiment in the Territory in favor of so modifying the Okmulgee Constitution as to conform with the wishes of the President in relation to a form of government strong enough to protect all citizens in their persons and property. The Grand Council will meet at Tuskeegee on the first Monday in December, and will, it is understood, meet the wishes of Congress in providing for the appointment of officers for the Territorial Government by the President, and will recommend an amendment as to the allotment of lands in severalty. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has written a letter to Agent Parsons, of the Choctaw agency, demanding that the Choctaws shall provide for the allotment of their lands, or cause the Chickesaws to do so. It is also understood an extra session of the several legislative Indian councils will be called immediately after the adjournment of the Okmulgee Convention, for the purpose of considering national questions, such as the allotment of lands, the adoption of colored persons, and for the general good of all the people.

CINCINNATI.

Longview Lunatic Asylum.

CINCINNATI, November 20.—Governor Noyes, Attorney General Pond, and Auditor Williams, pursuant to a joint resolution of the Legislature, conferred with the trustees of the Longview Lunatic Asylum and the County Commissioners to-day, with reference to the purchase of the asylum by the State. The matter will assume a definite shape to-morrow.

Two Men Poisoned.

Mr. Durrough and Mr. Hutchinson, two young men from Williamsburg, came to the city to buy clothing, and on the way home, several miles from the city, took from a barn a bottle of, as they supposed, brandy, and drank of it. Both took sick, and in an hour or two both died. It is supposed the bottle contained horse medicine.

MEMPHIS.

Insurance on Burned Cotton.

MEMPHIS, November 20.—The cotton burned on the barge Belle of Alton at Vicksburg, yesterday, was insured for twenty thousand dollars.

A Planter Assassinated.

Peter Burgett, a wealthy planter, residing at Cat Island, twenty-five miles below here, while riding home on Tuesday afternoon, in company with Major W. G. Godshaw, was shot by an assassin concealed in the cane, and instantly killed. Major Godshaw was dangerously wounded, the weapon used being a shotgun loaded with buckshot. Certain parties are suspected, but as yet there have been no arrests.

Bishop Cummins' Withdrawal from the Evangelical Church.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 20.—A member of the standing committee of the diocese of Kentucky has received a letter from a prominent clergyman of the East, relative to Bishop Cummins' withdrawal from his work in Kentucky and from the Episcopal church, which is of the highest authority. The letter says: "The Bishop acted by himself, and against the protest of Evangelical men. Even the most radical oppose his course, and will give his movement no support. I attended a meeting of leading Evangelical clergymen in Philadelphia to-day, and found them a unit against the Bishop, so I suppose we are to have no new movement of any importance. It is thought the Bishop stands alone, for which no one has reason to be thankful. A convention is talked of here to elect an assistant Bishop in Cummins' place.

Murderers Indicted.

HARRISBURG, PA., November 20.—Rosenteen and Moodie, arrested on a charge of killing Abraham Beam at Middletown, together with Davis and Preston, held as accessories, were all indicted to-day.

FOREIGN.

AFRICA.

Battle Between British Troops and Ashantees.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

LONDON, November 20.—A dispatch from Cape Coast Castle, October 31, says: General Walesley returned yesterday from a reconnoissance in front. He reports 40,000 Ashantees encamped at Wampon. An attack was considered hazardous with a handful of marines, but hearing that the enemy had withdrawn a separate column toward the Prah, the General advanced, arriving the next morning at Abracampra, and made several prisoners there. At the same time Col. Festing advanced from Dunquah, a fortified town on the way to Coomassie, and destroyed some camps of the enemy. The latter rallied under the cover of brush and assailed the British forces. An engagement followed, lasting two hours, when the savages were beaten off. The British forces then returned to Dunquah. They lost forty-seven wounded, including five officers. They claim a success, as the enemy retreated, while the whites held their ground.

ITALY.

Address of the Pope to Foreign Students.

ROME, November 20.—The Pope to-day delivered an address to foreign students about to leave for their homes in consequence of the suppression of the religious institutions of which they were inmates. He warned the Americans among them of the complete and almost excessive liberty to which they would soon be exposed, but at the same time drew a contrast between the non-interference with the Church in their country and the persecutions to which it was subjected in the German empire.

FRANCE.

Another Cabinet Crisis.

PARIS, November 20.—Immediately after the adjournment of the Assembly last night the members of the Cabinet tendered their resignations. President MacMahon refused to accept them, and begged them to retain their office until a new Cabinet is formed.

President MacMahon Congratulated.

PARIS, November 20.—A majority of the members of the diplomatic corps tendered their congratulations to President MacMahon on the prolongation of his term of office.

The Ministry.

The Ministers have consented to remain in office until the interpellation concerning the delayed elections is considered and disposed of by the Assembly.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Bank Rate.

LONDON, November 20.—The Bank of England to-day fixed the minimum rate of discount at eight per cent.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, November 20.—The steamship Greece, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, November 20.—The steamship Australia, from Glasgow, has arrived.

NEW YORK, November 20.—The steamship Cuba, from Liverpool, has arrived.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—A slight shock of earthquake was felt in San Francisco on Wednesday night.

—Between four and five hundred canal boats are frozen in between Schenectady and Buffalo.

—The wife of P. T. Barnum died in New York last Wednesday night. Her husband is in Germany.

—The warehouse for school and church furniture of George H. Grant, at Richmond, Indiana, was consumed by fire on Thursday morning.

—Two large locomotive works at Paterson, N. J., have offered to resume work if their late employes will consent to a reduction of wages.

—Vincent Collyer has gone to Montgomery, Ala., and Cambridge, Ga., to inquire into the ravages of the yellow fever and destitution attending the scourge.

—The wages of the employes of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad have been reduced twenty per cent. to-day. It is thought there will be a strike in consequence.

—A woman named Mrs. Cornwell, residing in Greene county this State, committed suicide on Thursday morning by hanging. Domestic difficulties was the cause of the act.

—A thief snatched the pocket-book of C. Fallinger, an Ohio cattle drover, from the counter of the Marine Bank, in Buffalo, containing a check drawn by L. J. Crocker for $6,000, and valuable papers. All persons are warned against negotiating the check.

—The testimony in the U. S. Circuit Court in San Francisco in the case of Harris, mate of the ship Sunrise, was concluded on Thursday evening. Clarke testified for the prisoner, denying in toto the greater portion of the testimony of the sailors about cruelties practiced on board the vessel.

—Between Utica and West Troy, N. Y., there are at least 125,000 barrels of apples, 75,000 barrels of potatoes, besides nearly 1,000,000 bushels of grain, detained by the sudden closing of the canal. The Auditor of the Canal Department has given orders to the superintendents of sections to use every effort to get the boats through.

—In Boston, while a nurse in the city hospital was suffering from poison taken with the view of ending her life, Arthur Foster, a young physician, was called to attend her. He prescribed for hysteria. Learning afterwards that the woman had taken poison, and died from its effects, he became so chagrined that he killed himself.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Situation in Various Portions of the Country.

PRATT'S Rolling Mills at Black Rock, New York, have closed, throwing several hundred men out of employment. It is supposed that the suspension of the works is only temporary.

THE Union printers in the daily *Ledger-Standard* office, New Albany, Ind., are on a strike, and the proprietors are determined to run their office outside of the Union, and are sending out for non union printers.

THE present financial outlook for the Jersey City government is worse than it has ever been before, and though the city is thought to be in no danger of bankruptcy, unless some relief is afforded the city's bonds falling due must go unpaid.

UPON a careful examination of the industries of Cincinnati, it is found that only one in twenty of the skilled mechanics have been discharged in consequence of the depression of business. Not many factories are running on full time, but on the other hand there are few cases of reduction of wages. This knowledge of the real facts has had the effect of increasing confidence in that city. Whatever may be the fact elsewhere, it is obvious that if affairs become no worse than at present, the Wioter in Cincinnati will not bring much more than the usual amount of suffering.

IN times like these it is satisfactory to know that in Chester and Wilmington there is much stir in the shipyards, and that a like activity is noticeable in Boston and in all the towns along the coast of Maine, where is is confidently expected that in less than a twelvemonth the new tonnage will exceed the largest amount of the most prosperous months before the war." Not only does this important branch of industry directly give employment to many thousand men, but the new stimulus imparted to it has brought about a revival of labor in numerous iron works and machine shops, the manufactures of which go into the construction of sailing vessels and steamers.—*Phila. Press.*

THE Richmond (Virginia) papers have been making some inquiries respecting the present condition of the larger iron establishments in that city. All of the manufacturers have determined to get down to a hard-pan bottom at once, and will run their works for the equivalent in first-class negotiable paper. As they can get no extended lines of credit with the banks, they can of course grant none in their business; and while the temporary effect of this is to throw a large number of workmen out of employment, it cannot fail to produce a most salutary influence in the end. On the whole, the prospect for the iron industries is hopeful rather than discouraging, especially as compared with some other branches of local business.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 97½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 34½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109¼.

BOTH the Republican and Democratic Committees of Washington county have resolved to issue addresses to the people favoring the adoption of the new Constitution.

THE PROLONGATION of MacMahon's seven years, by the French Assembly, before adopting the Constitutional rules, indicates a hard struggle, before all the details of governmental form are settled.

THE STORM which has dealt gently with us west of the Alleghenies for the past few days, has been full of violence along the Atlantic sea coast. The papers report a considerable number of wrecks along the New Jersey coast, and a large loss of property, but no lives.

SENATOR STOCKTON, of New Jersey, a lawyer of acknowledged ability, puts a new face on the "Virginius" affair, by declaring that the fact that while Spain was disavowing the right to capture a vessel carrying the American flag, and promising protection to those on board, the shooting of the crew of the "Virginius" by the officers and seamen of a Spanish war vessel, made of them pirates, in that they violated international law and the commonest dictates of humanity. This is a plausible view of the case, if it does make the Spaniards, rather than the crew of the "Virginius," pirates.

ONE of the oldest lawyers and most prominent Republicans of Chester county, Hon. William Darlington, defends both the Judiciary and Railroad Articles of the new Constitution with his usual ability. Of the former, he says: "The Judiciary article of the new Constitution is an improvement upon the existing system;" and of the latter, "Upon a careful consideration of the whole subject, I am prepared to give my hearty concurrence in the wisdom and propriety of the Railroad article." Of the instrument as a whole, he says: I am prepared to adopt it as a vast improvement upon the existing Constitution."

THE CHANGES MADE.

Hon. S. A. Purviance, one of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention, has furnished us, and we print herewith, a brief statement of the more prominent changes made by the new Constitution, as compared with the old. What he says is put in the briefest possible form, and our readers will do well to carefully read his article. It will be seen that so far as farmers and real estate are concerned, so far from being endangered, they are protected in several respects. No change is made as regards taxation, while important changes have been made, in behalf of property. For example, property cannot now be taken by railroads, or other corporations, without first paying, both for the property it is proposed to take, and the injury that will be done to the property that is not taken. This will prove of great advantage to the farmers. Now, their property is taken, and an inadequate compensation is often tardily made; while property not taken, but injured, is not paid for, nor are the injuries compensated.

But little has been said on the subject, but the section preventing the Governor being his own immediate successor has its value. This State has been, in the main, fortunate with her Governors, but the rule laid down, exists in other States, and is very popular. The present Governor of New Jersey was in office several years since, and was a popular and efficient officer, but not until two other terms had been filled by other men was he re-elected. The danger of the continuous system is seen in the events that have transpired in certain Southern and Western States. By the extension of the Gubernatorial term to four years, we make that election simultaneous with that of President. In our view, the new system adds to the importance and dignity of the office.

Not to continue this special mention, we refer our readers again to the statements of Mr. Purviance. We not need to say that his high character, and known reliability will commend his statements to the confidence of all who read.

THE FRESH OUTRAGE.

Whatever may be said of the character and mission of the "Virginius," the wisdom or unwisdom of making war on the Spaniards in Cuba, it is evident that there is a deep feeling among the people against those who bear rule in the "Queen of the Antilles." And this feeling will not be lessened by the fresh outrage reported in yesterday's dispatches. These outrages, on unhappy women, widows of murdered patriots, are the more revolting, as they were the expression of the triumph and utter brutality of the volunteers. These volunteers, who really dominate Cuba, are made up of the very worst elements of Spanish population. After the revolution of 1868, the lower classes of Spain were in a State of agitation which led to the insurrections of Cadiz and Malaga, and to frequent uprisings in Arragon and Catalonia. To get rid of these dangerous characters, they were given the choice, when captured, of being shot, as was the custom of Gen. De Rodas, or of "volunteering" to put down the Cuban rebellion, then just commencing. The men thus disposed of were called in derision "Volunteers," and were the subject of many sarcastic rhymes in Spain. To their number were added all criminals who were occupying jails or who voluntarily gave themselves up to embark for Cuba. Some 40,000 of these scoundrels, the lowest characters of Spanish slums, were shipped to Cuba with the cry of "Beauty and Booty" on their lips. Subsequent shipments have swelled the total to over 60,000, and these men are the real masters of Cuba.

These men have steadily refused to be controlled by the home Government. When a Captain General has refused to carry into effect their demands, or has presumed to question their measures, he has been at once shipped home to Spain, and a new appointee called for. These are the miscreants who are committing such outrages in Cuba. While we think our Government should recognize the presumed dominancy of Spain, and treat with her, and even recognize the exigencies of the Republic, our demands should also take cognizance of the blood-thirsty and barbarous crew which dominate Cuba.

The question at issue is not merely the outrage perpetrated on the "Virginius." We may admit her assumed illegal character, although it is not to be admitted that she was a pirate, nor did she use our flag "to cover a piratical invasion of Cuba," as a morning cotemporary observes. The carrying of munitions of war to the people of Cuba may have been a violation of the laws of Spain, but it was not such a violation of international law as to class those on board as pirates. If it were, the fact of her capture on the high seas could not be pleaded against the summary execution of her crew. But this aside, and the real question which underlies the "Virginius" affair is the disregard of the rules of civilized warfare by the Spaniards. This and the numberless atrocities perpetrated, make the people feel like thoroughly resenting the murder of the crew of the "Virginius."

THE TWEED VERDICT.

The care taken with the person of Tweed by the Sheriff of New York, the manner of his counsel, and prevailing sentiment of the gravity of the situation, lead to the belief, that notwithstanding the loose practice which has prevailed in the New York Courts, that he may yet receive the punishment due his crimes. If this should prove true, he will end his days in the State Prison. Already, expressions of sympathy are freely uttered, both privately and in the public prints. While it is undoubtedly sad that a person who has held places of high trust should fall so low, yet the importance, in behalf of public morals, of bestowing on him the punishment due, is too great for maudlin sympathy to avert the course of the law.

Tweed was found guilty on two hundred and four counts of an indictment. The crimes were doubtless, many of them, only different phases of the same transaction, but they embody only the grosser and more palpable features of wrongs, which in their less palpable and immoral phases, were beyond computation or estimate. He not only, by various fraudulent practices, possessed himself of large amounts of money, belonging to tax payers in New York, but this money, thus obtained, was used to debauch the politics and morals of that city and State. The guilty prosperity of the "Boss" and his followers, continually tempted the virtue of the young, and no one can estimate the number of promising young men, whose virtue was destroyed, by the temptation of sudden wealth. For years, there were multitudes who were ready to respond to the beck of Tweed and his compeers. Missions of violence and blood; enterprises of bribery and corruption; schemes of ballot-box stuffing and repeating; the conception and enactment of laws, full of corruption and wrong; in brief the creation of an atmosphere tainted with political corruption, and moral death, was the work of this supreme head of New York politics for several years.

There are men who, in managing politics, while they resort to questionable measures to gain party ends, and do not hesitate to control money, obtained in one way and another from the people, to carry their points, regard it as a matter of honor to not enrich themselves by corrupt means. Not so with Tweed. His wealth was very great, and is yet quite large. This is the gross phase of his crime. Having done so much to debauch public morals, he ought to be punished in order that the example of punishment may act as a corrective. A great criminal deserves severe punishment.

ITS LEGAL ASPECT.

While we refer elsewhere to other phases of the "Virginius" imbroglio, it may not be amiss here to allude to what may be termed the legal aspect of the affair. President Woolsey has intimated that if the "Virginius" was carrying articles contraband of war to the Cuban insurgents, she was misusing the flag, and so liable to capture. Spain has never admitted that there was a state of war in Cuba, and consequently there are no goods that are contraband of war, so far as Cuba is concerned. Where there is no war, there can be no contraband of war, and no right of search or seizure except that which municipal law may confer within the territorial jurisdiction of the seizing party. Now, Spain has never recognized the existence of a state of war in Cuba, nor has the United States. When the Spanish gunboats were seized in New York, in 1869, it was argued by the Spaniards that as the Cubans were not belligerents the sale of armed vessels to Spain was a legitimate traffic. The State Department acquiesced in this position, and the vessels were released. Spain must now stand by her own rules. If we can sell gunboats to her we can sell guns to the insurgents, and ship them on American vessels. There is no law of nations which prohibits such a commerce, or gives Spain any rights whatever over the ship or cargo, until she finds them within Spanish waters. Then they come under the Spanish laws, and we cannot complain if they are confiscated.

This subject, so far as the principle involved is concerned, has already undergone elaborate discussion. In his protest against the now famous decree of Captain General de Rodas in 1869, Secretary Fish declared that if Spain purposed to recognize the existence of a war in Cuba, the United States would cheerfully comply with the duties toward the two belligerents imposed upon a neutral by the law of nations; but while recognition of belligerency was withheld we could not allow our vessels on the high seas, "whatever might be their cargo," to be "embarrassed or interfered with." This is General Grant's declaration now, and he is sustained in it not only by the sentiment of the country, but by all the best authorities on international law. The New York *Tribune* puts our complaint and demand in the following clear and proper form: "Our complaint against Spain is two-fold—not only that she has barbarously massacred American citizens without a fair trial, but that she has unlawfully seized an American ship on the high seas. No reparation will be sufficient which does not cover both offenses."

DEATH OF HON. JOHN P. HALE.

The death of Hon. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, removes from life a gentleman who at one time occupied a prominent place in the minds of his countrymen. He was an early and earnest champion in the anti-slavery conflict, filled several terms as member of Congress, represented the country as Minister to Spain, and was a candidate for executive honors. During the closing period of his term abroad, his health failed, and he has been in feeble health since his return home. This has compelled him to keep aloof from political excitements, and he thus sank away from public notice. He was one of the worthy spirits of those days, when to be opposed to slavery was to be persecuted. But he was unflinching in his devotion to principle.

The more particular facts of his history are that he was born in Rochester, N. H., March, 31, 1806, and graduated from Bowdoin College in 1827, and was admitted to the bar in 1830. In 1832 he was elected to the Legislature; in 1834 he was appointed U. S. District Attorney for New Hampshire, and retained the position till 1840. In 1843 he was elected by the Democrats to Congress, and took a strong anti-slavery position at once, and for this reason was read out of his party. In 1846 he was elected to the Legislature of New Hampshire, and made Speaker; and in 1847 he was elected U. S. Senator. At the outset of his Senatorial career, he took strong anti-slavery ground, being the first man in the United States Senate to take strong ground on that question. His vigor and power, in dealing with that issue, as well as the courage displayed, gave him great prominence and popularity before the country. His wit and sarcasm were effective weapons as against his opponents. The other anti-slavery celebrities, Chase, Sumner and Seward, came later, and with the exception of Chase, did not require so much moral courage to maintain their position as did Hale. In 1851 Mr. Hale was one of the counsel in the case growing out of the rescue of the fugitive slave Shadrach, in Boston. In 1852 he received the nomination of the Free Soil party for President of the United States, and 157,685 votes were cast for him. In 1853 Mr. Atherton was elected his successor in the Senate, but in 1855 he was elected to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Atherton's death, and in 1858 re-elected for a full term of six years in the United States Senate.

At the expiration of this term in the Senate, he was appointed Minister to Madrid, but remained only a year, owing to ill health. His career has thus been active and illustrious, and his achievements worthy of enduring fame. As already remarked, ill-health has kept him out of public life since his return from Spain. His funeral will take place on Saturday.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The Changes Made----Its Points of Superiority to the Present Constitution----Importance of Adopting It.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In response to your request in issue of 19th inst., I herewith present you, for publication, the following brief summary of some of the prominent new provisions and changes embodied in the Constitution to be submitted to the people on the 16th of December next.

The Governor's term is increased to four instead of three years, and he is made ineligible to election for at least one succeeding term. The object of this is to prevent him from doing anything towards securing a re-election; in other words, to make him perfectly independent during his official term.

The granting of pardons is limited. The Governor can only grant after the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs have in writing recommended it, and then only in open session and full hearing, after due notice to all parties concerned. Reasons to be recorded and filed.

It has been charged that pardons were procured by improper means. This will forever silence all such clamor.

Another provision allows the Governor to veto an item or items of an appropriation bill. This, I think, is a very judicious provision.

But few changes have been made in the judiciary, and all of them in the right direction. The term of Supreme Judges to be twenty-one, instead of fifteen years, and ineligible to re election.

It sometimes happens the motives of Judges are impugned. This change prevents anything of this kind, and gives to the decision of this tribunal, a greater share of public confidence.

The increase of two additional Judges is a necessity, in view of our great increase of population and business.

A county having a population of forty thousand is entitled to a Judge learned in law, and Associate Judges in such counties are abolished. The county of Allegheny, in addition to six Common Pleas Judges, will have an Orphans' Court.

I consider a separate Orphans' Court of vast importance to the interests of orphans, minors, widows, &c., to which Court these interests will doubtless be assigned.

This business is very often very loosely done, in the midst of jury trials, when the Court can have but little time to consider it.

In summary convictions before a magistrate, the right of appeal is secured. There is perhaps no greater abuse in legal proceedings, than that which has been and is practiced by Aldermen; in causing arrests to be made for trivial offences, and in inflicting fines and imprisonment upon innocent parties, who have no redress.

Parties, by agreement filed, may waive jury trial and submit the case to the Court. This provision will facilitate business, and is generally commended by both parties and attorneys.

The increase of the House and Senate will, in my opinion, result in much good, and, I believe, in a diminishing of expense.

Having but one general session in two years, there will, of course, be but one session's printing, pay of members, and of employes. There will be but little use for pasters and folders, as the laws to be passed will be general, and the number will be greatly diminished. The Legislature must fix, by general laws, the number of employes and their pay, and all extra allowance is prohibited.

Laws, hereafter, will not be sprung upon the people without their consent and against their interest.

A bill must be read on three different days, and on its final passage a majority of all the members of each House must be recorded in its favor, before it becomes a law.

Besides all this, the Legislature is prohibited from passing, by special and local laws, anything that can be embraced in a general law. Instead of hundreds of special laws being passed every session, making different laws in different counties and townships, we will have, every two years, a small volume of general laws, common to the whole State, and easily understood by all the people.

Special legislation has been a source of great corruption and injustice, by conferring on some enormous privileges, that are withheld from others.

The general election hereafter is to be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November.

Instead of having two elections we will now have but one each Fall.

As the month of October is a period of the year when farmers are much engaged, the change will work a great convenience to them.

Naturalization to entitle to vote must have been had one month before the election, and residence in the district must have been sixty days before, to entitle to a vote.

Now Courts are crowded down until the evening of election granting naturalizations, and of course leaving no time to inquire into their correctness. Under the new Constitution no such difficulty will occur.

A two month's residence will cure the evils of shifting voting, and false swearing as to residence.

The ballots are to be numbered, and if the voter chooses, he may write his name on the ticket.

Under the rule now acted upon in contested elections, if a ballot box is stuffed, the whole box is thrown out. This is doing a great wrong to honest voters. Under the new Constitution the honest votes can be identified because of the numbers marked upon them, by the clerk of election, and any one who may desire to put his vote further beyond the possibility of contest, may write his name upon his ticket.

For the purpose of securing fair elections, election districts in large cities to be reduced to a size small enough to enable the resident honest voters to detect fraudulent voters. I am of the opinion that every necessary guard to preserve the purity of the ballot box will be secured by the above provisions.

Free Railroads are secured, with right to connect with, and cross other roads.

Discrimination in carrying freights or passengers, is prohibited between transportation companies and individuals, or in favor of either.

One Railroad Company shall not be permitted to buy or lease a parallel or competing line.

The object of this is to secure low freights and passage charges.

Under the new Constitution, Railroads must do their own carrying, and not do it through transportation companies, who charge increased rates, and pocket the profit, to the great loss of both the stockholders and the public.

Railroads are required to make no discrimination between themselves and the public in forwarding cars and motive power.

They are prohibited from consolidating, by purchase of stock, so as to control other roads.

They are prohibited as a company, from pursuing any other business than that of common carriers, and are not allowed to buy or lease any lands for mining or manufacturing purposes, the product of which, is to be carried over their roads. This is for the purpose of preventing favoritism to themselves, to the detriment of the public. A mining or manufacturing company may carry their own products over their own roads, not exceeding fifty miles.

They are obliged to keep an office and books open to the inspection of stockholders and creditors, with proper entries of capital stock, names of stockholders, amount of stock, transfers, and to whom, &c.

These reforms, whilst they do not in any way interfere with the successful operation of railroads, they apply a correction to abuses which resulted in monopolies, and the exercise of most dangerous corporate power. In other words, it settles the question, that the public, and not railroads, shall govern.

All existing charters, or grants of special privileges, under which a bona fide organization has not taken place, and business been commenced, in good faith at the adoption of this Constitution, shall thereafter be void.

This is a very important provision. It is a notorious fact, that men, some of them representing large corporations, have obtained grants and charters, and keep them on hand for sale. They also make surveys of railroads, upon which they never intend to do any work, thereby keeping at bay all others, who might be disposed, in good faith, to act.

Corporations are prohibited from issuing stocks or bonds, except for money, labor done, or money or property actually received, and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness declared void.

The stock and indebtedness of a corporation shall not be increased except by general law, nor without the consent of the persons holding the largest amount in value of the stock first obtained, at a meeting to be held after sixty days' notice in pursuance of law.

If this provision is observed, it is next to impossible that any corporation should fail. The protection is made to apply as well to the stockholder as the public.

Municipal and other corporations and individuals invested with the privilege of taking private property for public use, shall make just compensation for property taken, injured or destroyed by the construction or enlargement of their works, highways, or improvements; to be paid or secured before such taking, injury, or destruction.

Our existing Constitution on this subject is lame, as it only provides compensation for property *taken*. Injury and destruction of property adjacent to that taken, are often of a more serious character than those which result only from the taking. The new Constitution adds the words "injured or destroyed," which fully cover all the cases of injury.

A railroad may be so located through the property of A as to prevent B on his adjoining property from having access to his house, for which B could have no remedy under the present Constitution, whilst he will have ample remedy under the new.

The new Constitution allows the General Assembly, by general laws, to exempt four classes of property from taxation. 1st, public buildings. 2d, actual places of religious worship; 3d, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit; 4th, institutions of purely public charity. All laws making other exemptions are declared void.

The effect of this is to prohibit exemptions of colleges, academies, town-halls, and other property not falling within the four classes named above. In the absence of any law specially exempting real estate from taxation, it has no effect upon real estate.

The taxing power of the State, under the new Constitution, is precisely the same as under the present, and I feel greatly surprised to find any intelligent editor taking any other view of the subject. If the Legislature had ever passed so unwise a law as to exempt real estate from taxation, then the new Constitution would repeal it.

The Legislature never has, and never will pass any such law, as that would be such a surrender of the taxing power of the State, as might greatly cripple, if not wholly paralyze the legitimate operations of the Government.

In addition to the foregoing, there are other valuable provisions, to which I might refer, but for want of space.

The money in the Sinking Fund is forever protected. Making profit out of the public moneys is prohibited, on pain of severe punishment. Stringent oaths are to be administered to Legislators, Judicial, State, county and city officers, with severe penalties annexed, for their infraction.

A careful examination of all the provisions of the new Constitution will, I feel well satisfied, result in its approval by an overwhelming majority of the intelligent voters of the State.

SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE.

POLITICAL NOTES.

AMONG the candidates for clerkships before the Iowa Legislature is Miss Hattie Rayburn, who was lately graduated from the State Agricultural College.

THE newly-elected Governor of Wisconsin is besieged with office-seeking. They swarm around him like the locusts of Egypt, and are as terrible as an army with banners. The Democratic party of Wisconsin is hungry. It has been fasting for a score of years. It is as ravenous as a wolf in mid-winter, and, having got a sniff of the good things in charge of the Governor elect, howls for places at the table.

A CITIZEN of Kansas informs the Washington *Chronicle* that General William Larimer, of Leavenworth, will be a strong, if not successful, candidate for the seat in the United Sthtes Senate made vacant by the resignation of Hon. A. Caldwell. He speaks of General Larimer in high terms of praise, and says that if the seat must be filled by any one not in full accord with the Administration, he knows of no one who would be more acceptable.

Two bills have been introduced in the South Carolina Legislature for settling the debt of that State. One rejects over five million dollars of fraudulent bonds, and lumps the rest, old and new, at 40 per cent. The second or omnibus bill retains every fraudulent bond, scales both the good debt and the bad debt, and provides for the payment in full of several million dollars of floating claims, the majority of which are known to be downright frauds upon the public.

WESTERN CONGRESSMEN in Washington state that for some time past there has been an active correspondence between Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, and some Illinois Congressmen, having for its object the organization of a combination between Western and Southern members against Mr. Blaine, for the Speakership, unless the latter will pledge himself not to appoint Congressmen implicated in the Credit Mobilier transactions to their old chairmanships of committees.

NEW HAMPSHIRE politicians are beginning to discuss in a very quiet way the prospects of the candidates who will come before the Convention in January for the nominations of Governor. The most prominent Republican candidates are Charles H. Bell, of Exeter; Samuel W. Hale, of Keene; and John J. Morrill, of Guilford. The Democrats will probably choose either Albert R. Hatch or Frank Jones, of Portsmouth. As Governor Straw's majority last year was only a little over 2,000, the contest will doubtless be close, and both sides are seeking the best candidate possible in order to have a better chance for success.

THE anti-monopolists of Iowa did not use much money to carry the election. This is their little bill, and it is said they feel proud of it:

DES MOINES, IA., October 18, 1873.

S. D. Welling, secretary and acting treasurer, in account with anti-monopoly State Central Committee:

August 23—To postage and stationery	$ 65
September 12—To telegrams	1 25
September 30—To telegrams	55
October 4—To postage and stationery	63
Cash on hand	1 82
Total	$5 00
Contra Cr.	
August 21—By cash	$5 00

PERSONAL.

THE funeral of the late John P. Hale will take place at Dover, N. H., to-morrow.

THE daughter of Senator Carl Schurz is to be married to Mr. Boker, of Bavaria. The wedding will take place in Washington.

THE rent roll of the Marquis of Westminster, from property within the limits of London, is said to exceed $5,000,000 per annum.

MRS. BRIGHAM YOUNG, No. 17, will astonish the Londoners next January with her lecture on the moral and social aspects of Mormonism.

DR. DIO LEWIS says he will never marry a woman with a small waist. The Doctor has such long arms that he can almost touch his heels without stooping.

A BOSTON paper propounds as a civil service conundrum: Did the Smiths come to America before the Browns? If so, why? It is probable that they did, because when Vespucci's myths first told of the discovery of the new continent they astonished the Browns.

MR. HENRY CLEWS, the well-known banker, will be married in a few months to Miss Worthington, niece of Hon. Wm. G. Belknap, Secretary of War. The wedding was to have taken place this month, but was postponed in consequence of Mr. Clews' business difficulties.

LADY AMBERLEY, an English woman who recently visited this country, said "American school-girls all look sick." But then Hawthorne said: "English women past 40 step like elephants." And Aaron Burr, on seeing Fanny Kemble, said she was "A fine animal!" Who is ahead in this controversy?

THE following epigram was made when Dr. Goodenough, Bishop of Carlisle, was one day appointed to preach before the House of Peers:

"'Tis well enough that Goodenough
Before the lords should preach;
For sure enough they're bad enough
He undertakes to teach."

EX-GOVERNOR PETER D. VROOM, of New Jersey, died at Trenton, Tuesday morning, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. He was elected to the office of Governor five times, in 1829, 1830, 1831, 1834, and 1835. In 1850 he was appointed by President Pierce minister to Prussia, and served till recalled at his own request in 1857. He was a gentleman of high attainments and filled many positions of honor and trust to the entire satisfaction of his constituents and friends.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* gives the following explanations of abbreviations used in reports of sales of stock: "Opg" has reference to sales of stock when the transfer books of the company are closed, and means that the sales run to the opening of the books. "Flt," or "flat," means without interest on time sales. "10wn" means sellers option for ten days without notice.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, $778,351 50.

OPEN DAILY, from 9 to 3 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month. JAMES PARK, Jr., Treasurer.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. Skinner, Secretary and Treasurer.

Managers—A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John Caldwell, F. Hamm, C. Rolandson, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

TO THE BUSINESS MEN OF PITTSBURGH.

You who work all day in the hot stifling atmosphere of the office or counting-room, and when you go out on a biz overcoat, having your fine linen shirt bosom exposed to the piercing cold wind, is it any wonder that so many of you are affected with Colds, Inflamation of the Lungs, Consumption, &c. The idea of covering up the ill-odors and back with two or three thicknesses of heavy mellon and leaving the most vital parts covered with a single thickness of linen, is to say the least very unwise. You should buy a CHEST PROTECTOR, made of Chamois skin and the finest Lamb's Wool, you will find the best ago-round, and the greatest variety at

JOSEPH BROWNE'S,

Corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Hague Government has received intelligence that a Dutch expedition has left Batavia for Acheson.

DURING the year closing, one hundred and fifty-two lives have been lost in the Gloucester fishery, and twenty-four vessels, of the aggregate tonnage of one hundred and eighty-seven, and one hundred and ten thousand dollars in value, have been swallowed up in the waves.

IN A QUARREL between John Burgess, fireman, and James A. Aleshire, mate, on the steamer Liberty, at St. Louis, on Tuesday night last, the latter beat the former over the head with an oar, from the effects of which he died. Aleshire disappeared after the fight, and has not since been seen. The Liberty is an Ohio river steamer. Burgess lived at Middle port, Ohio.

TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the general public the subject of rupture or hernia is a matter of very little interest. To one-sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so; and there are others again who are apt to mistake rupture for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture. In a displacement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge of the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Office private.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,

190 Liberty St.

Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.

The Superiority of the Cone Furnace consists in its simplicity of construction, large amount of radiating surface, ease of management and economy in fuel, saving at least one-third of fuel over the ordinary Furnace.

THE WELLMAN REFLECTOR GRATE
Has an acknowledged reputation. For Cleanliness, Economy of Fuel and Heating Capacity it stands without a rival.

An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

GETTYSBURG
KATALYSINE WATER—THE GREAT MEDICINE OF NATURE. Indorsed by the Highest Medical Authorities. Restores Mucous Power to the Paralytic, Youthful Vigor to the Aged, and Destroys the Young at a Critical Period, Dissolves Calculi and "Chalky" Deposits, Cures Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Skin, Abdominal Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Constipation, Asthma, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, General Debility, and nearly every class of Chronic Diseases. Pamphlets containing History of the Spring and Testimonials from Medical Journals, Eminent Physicians and Individuals of Illness sent FREE by mail, by WHINNEY BROS., General Agents, 232 South Front street, Philadelphia. For sale by all Druggists. aug24

Mackeown, Thompson & Co.
Successors to W. MACKEOWN & BRO.,
WHOLESALE
Drugs and Oils,
195 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
aug8-MWF

Hazard Powder Company's

SPORTING AND MINING POWDER.

I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by KEG or CAR LOAD.

At Low Prices.
SAFETY FUSE constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin street,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM. ALEX. G. COCHRAN

Gazzam & Cochran,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
96 Diamond St., Pittsburgh,
Practice in all the Federal, State and County Courts. Legal business transacted and collections made in all parts of the United States through reliable correspondents.

Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,

NO. 141 WOOD STREET,
Have a large assortment of CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, and the latest novelties in

Photograph and Picture Frames
which they offer at reasonable prices.
Fine Mantel and Pier Glasses.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between W. F. & J. CASEY has been dissolved by mutual consent, JAMES CASEY retiring from the firm. Dissolution to date from October 1, 1873.

W. F. CASEY,
JAMES CASEY.

PLASTER.
200 bbls best Eastern Calcined Plaster.
Soda Ash—50 casks, best brand.
Spar—300 bbls No. 1 in stores.
Black Lead—10 casks in store.
Arsenic—20 kegs, Garland's.
Manganese—10 bbls best brand.
For sale by
Pittsburgh, Sept. 9, 1873. J. B. CANFIELD, 138 Water St.

NEW MALAGA GRAPES—VERY choice—just received and for sale by the pound at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

Monday, Nov. 17, 1873.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

SPECIALTIES.

At 18 3-4, Black Poplins,
At 25c, Black Poplins, Extra Value,
At 25c, Black Poplins,
At 30c, Black Alpacas,
At 25c, Colored Alpacas,
At 12 1-2c, Dress Goods,
At 10c, Dark Dress Goods,
At $3 00 Felt Suits,
At $1.60, Cheney Bro.'s best Black American Silk.

With a Full Stock
In every Department.

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

THE NEW PRICES
AT
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. 4th Avenue and Market St.

Extraordinary Bargains.

LOWER PRICES
IN
First-Class Goods
Than ever before offered.

SILKS. SILKS.

Choice Dress Goods.

Cloaks, Shawls.

Cloths, Cassimeres

BLANKETS.

This is a genuine Reduction and one seldom offered in getting the choicest Fabrics and finest quality of Goods at the

PRESENT PRICES.

Please call and examine our Goods before purchasing.

Moorhouse & Carsten,
Cor. Fourth ave. and Market St.

THE GREAT
CLOSING SALE
Is still going on at
Macrum & Carlisle's
27 Fifth Avenue.

Purchasers will save 25 to 50 per cent. Fresh and desirable goods selling at first cost. Many articles at less than half price.

Stocks Must be Reduced
To make a change of firm.

See the bargains in Parasols, Fans, Belts, Scarfs, Ribbons, Embroideries, Gloves, Shirts, Underwear, &c., &c.
MWF

Luther S. Kauffman,

Stock and Note
BROKER
HAS REMOVED TO
NO. 96 FOURTH AVENUE,
Where he will continue the business of buying and selling
ON COMMISSION,
STOCKS, BONDS, NOTES,
AND
All Marketable Securities
PERSONS HOLDING
NORTHERN PACIFIC AND OTHER SECURITIES,
Can find Latest Quotations of Market Prices, by Calling on

Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
96 FOURTH AVENUE.

MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS DESIRING TO REALIZE ON

COMMERCIAL PAPER,
AND
OTHER GOOD SECURITIES

Are requested to call on

Luther S. Kauffman
STOCK AND NOTE BROKER,
96 Fourth Avenue.

H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARDS' BREAD.

DRY GOODS.

Monday, Nov. 17, 1873.

WM. SEMPLE

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

SPECIALTIES.

MILLINERY GOODS,

Bonnet Ribbons,
Sash Bibbons,
Feathers and Flowers,
Plumes and Tips,
Fancy Goods,
Fringes and Gimps,
Hamburg Trimming,
Gents' Hosiery,
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery,
Ladies' Handkerchiefs,
Gents' Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Underwear,
Gents' Underwear,
Gents' Shirts,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Ladies' Gloves,
Two Button Kid Gloves $1,
Gents' Gloves,
Children's Gloves,
Notions and Fancy Goods,
Toys, Toys,
Carpets and Oil Cloths.

165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

GREAT SALE
OF
BLACK ALPACAS.

Immense Reduction.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE BEST BARGAIN
OF THE SEASON.

Having purchased the entire importation of one of the best makes of

BLACK ALPACA,

In the market at an immense reduction, we will offer for a few weeks the following astonishing bargains:

Best Mohair Alpacas

THE 50 CENT QUALITY AT 35 CENTS.
THE 65 CENT QUALITY AT 50 CENTS.
THE 75 CENT QUALITY AT 60 CENTS.
THE 87½ CENT QUALITY AT 65 CENTS.
THE $1 QUALITY AT 75 CENTS.
This is a two-fold reduction.

We guarantee the goods to be as represented. We will sell an all wool Alpaca for 35 cts, as can be bought elsewhere for 50 cts. As good an Alpaca for 50 cts. as can be bought elsewhere for 65 cts., and so on through the list. We have nearly fifty thousand (50,000) yards of the Goods, and we are determined to put them at a price that will move the goods rapidly. Call and see them.

A. W. Erwin & Co.,
172 and 174 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY, AND
26 Fifth Avenue Pittsburgh.

H. J. LYNCH,

JUST RECEIVED
Serges, Camel's Hair Cloth and Poplins
In all the new autumn shades.
Cloth and Cashmere
Sacques and Mantles,
Redingotes, Shawls and Blankets,
In great variety at
No. 96 Market Street.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

THE OPPORTUNITY
Presents itself to consumers to reap a benefit out of the ruin brought on the manufacturers by the panic in prices. All Goods at

Much Lower Prices
THAN HERETOFORE.
Bargains in
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 F

FINANCIAL.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

CAPITAL, $400,000.

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We room ise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President,
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
jan2-d

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW L. MCFARLANE, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.

DIRECTORS.

Andrew L. McFarlane,	W. B. Logan,
Alex. Thaler, M. D.,	J. F. Bay,
A. T. Bouthett,	Jno. W. Haney,
Frank Kehan,	Geo. H. Irwin,
	Sam'l A. Long.

JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

FORSALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
STREET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.
Penn Ave. Bonds
AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRAZER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
96 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Stocks, Bonds, Mo rtgges and Commercial Paper bought and sold on commission.
Investors are requested to call for full information.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Straub, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, H. H. Berges, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Subert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
3 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
DWIGHT EDWARDS, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.

John Watt,	W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Nesb.	M. Sander,
Joseph Wagener,	Joseph Graff,
C. H. Lloyd,	Jno. C. Anderson,
W. McKee,	C. Schiepet,
Jno. Irvin.	MWF

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY EVENING, November 20, 1873.

To-day has been a dull day in finances, the street being full of rumors of extensive complications. There has been but little easing up of money for outside paper, though we understand that some of the banks are beginning to discount quite freely for their regular customers. We trust that the dark and troubled times may soon pass away, and our finances return to their accustomed condition of ease. The clearing up after this storm will find the country in a better condition than ever before for business, and all our business interests will have a better basis and be more conservatively managed. In New York to-day, stocks have been comparatively strong, though not all the list advancing, and some were barely steady. Money in New York is becoming plenty, and as a consequence, is again seeking investment in stocks and good securities. Gold to-day opened at 108¾ and closed at 109¼, showing rather an inclination to higher figures. In Philadelphia, stocks also are at good prices, Pennsylvania Central to-day being quoted at 45¾.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Wed'ay.	Thurs'y.
Gold	109¼	109¾
U. S. 6s—1881—coupons	114	114¼
5-20 1862	109¾	108¾
" —1864	109¾	109¾
" —1865	112¾	112¾
" —1867	113¾	114
" —1868—coupons	113¾	113¾
10-40's—coupons	107¾	107¾
Currency 6's	110	109¾
New 5 per cents	109¼	109¼
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	88¾	88¾
Erie	42	43¾
R. I. & P.	1¼	1¼
C. C. & I. C.	19¾	20¾
St. Paul	30¾	35¾
Do. preferred	70	70
Michigan Southern	68	69
Do. Central	78	78
North Western Common	40¾	41¾
Do. preferred	62¾	63¾
Rock Island	88¾	88¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	78¾	78¾
Pacific Mail	28	28
Western Union Telegraph	60	61¾
Ohio & Mississippi	24¾	24¾
Union Pacific	21	20¾
Toledo & Wabash	40¾	41¾
Harlem	109	111¾
Chicago and Alton	90¾	91¾
Adams Express	51	51
American Express	58¾	57¾
U. S. Express	57	57¾
W., Fargo & Co. Express	62	63
I. C.	93¾	94
Panama	94	
Quicksilver	21	20
Canton	56	55
Fort Wayne	86	86
Hannibal & St. Joseph	20¾	
Do preferred	28¾	

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Wed'ay.	Thurs'y.
Penn. Central	44¾	45¾
Reading	52	53¾
United Cos. of N. J.	113	113
Oil Creek	18	17
Lehigh Valley	56	57
P. C. & St. L. R.	70	
Central Transportation	40	40
Empire Transportation	51	51
A. V. R. R.	87	87
Penna. scrip dividend	92	93

NEW YORK, November 20, 1873.

Affairs were unsettled in financial circles this afternoon, in consequence of unfavorable rumors. It was reported that the cash account of a western railroad was short, and the directors were in session; also that a stock brokerage firm was in trouble. Money was easy at 6@7 per cent. Sterling was firmer at 107¼ for sixty days and 108¾ for sight. Customs receipts $183,000. Gold opened weak, and declined from 109 to 108¾, but later advanced to 109¾ on reports concerning the Spanish question. The final transactions were at 109@109¼. Loans were at 6, 7, 7 gold, and 1-32. The final rate was 7. Clearings $49,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $310,000. $77,000 were received at the Assay Office to-day. Governments were firm and in good demand. State bonds were quiet. Stocks were active again to-day, and prices made a further advance in a few cases. The improvement ranged from 1¼ to 3 per cent., but there were frequent reactions, and towards the close a general break in prices occurred, the early rise being all lost in some instances. Western Union rose from 61 to 63, and reacted to 61¾. New York Central advanced from 88¾ to 89¼, and Lake Shore from 69¾ to 70¾, with late dealings at 88 and 69 respectively. Northwestern common rose from 40¾ to 43¾, later touched 41¾, and closed at 43¾@43¾. The market wound up barely steady in tone. The aggregate sales between 12 and 3 o'clock amounted to 54,000 shares of which 16,900 were Western Union, 4,600 Union Pacific, 4,600 Wabash, 1,200 Pacific Mail, 3,000 Ohios, 6,100 New York Central, 3,300 Milwaukee & St. Paul, 5,700 Lake Shore, 1,200 C. C. & I. C., 700 Rock Island, and 5,400 Northwestern.

Government.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 114; 5-20s, 1862, 109¾; do. '64, 109¾; do. '65, 109¾; do. '65, new, 112¾; do. '67, 114; do. '68, 113¾; new 5s, 109¼; 10-40s, 107¾; currency 6's, 110¾. State Bonds.—Missouri, 87; Tennessee old, 71¾; do. new, 71¾; Virginia new, 40; do. old, 36; North Carolina old, 23; do. new, 14.

Stocks.—Canton, 55; Western Union Telegraph, 61¾; Quicksilver, 20; Adams Express, 81¾; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 63; American Express, 57¾; United States Express, 57¾; Pacific Mail, 27¾; New York Central, 89¼; Erie, 43¾; do. preferred, 65; Harlem, 110¾; do. preferred, 112; Michigan Central, 77; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 78; Northwestern common, 42¾; do. preferred, 63; Rock Island, 88¾; New Jersey Central, 91¾; St. Paul, 1935; do. preferred, 54¾; Wabash, 41¾; do. preferred 65; Fort Wayne, 86; Terre Haute, 8; do preferred, 15; Chicago & Alton, 90¾; do preferred, 24¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 96; Burlington & Quincy, 91; Lake Shore, 68¾; Panama, 209½; Illinois Central, 92; Union Pacific, 20¾; Central Pacific, 91; Union, 74¾; Hartford & Erie, 17½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 91¾.

LONDON, November 21—5 P. M.—Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills 6¾ per cent. Consols for money 92¾@92¾; account 92¾. 20s of '62 92¾; do '65 90¾; do '67 91; new 5s 91¾. Erie 37¾.

PARIS, November 20.—Rentes 58f 75c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, November 20, 1873.

The reports in regard to general business are conflicting. Some merchants report trade as very dull, also, that it is almost impossible to make collections, while others state that they are doing about as much as usual at this particular time, and that their collections are very satisfactory. There is no getting over the fact that the panic has effected business to a great extent, but it is very evident, but it is certain that some people exaggerate and make matters a good deal worse than they really are. The situation here in Pittsburgh, while it is not as bright as it would have been had the financial troubles, is not near as bad as common report has it, and the general feeling in both financial and commercial circles is, if anything, improving.

APPLES—The arrivals continue meagre, and with a full average demand, the market is firmer. Sales at $4@4.50 per barrel for choice, and upward, especially for choice fruit. We continue to quote at $1.50@2.50 per bbl for inferior to fair, as to quality, and prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a steady demand, and regular sales reported at 6½ to 7c per gallon as to quality.

BEANS—The market is well supplied, the receipts recently having been quite liberal, but prices remain unchanged at $2.25@2.40, according to quality.

BUTTER—Is steady and demand, and continues to come in pretty freely, but with a steady demand, especially for the finer grades, there is no accumulation, and prices are fully sustained. We continue to quote at 16@18 for common to fair; 18@22 for medium to good, and 25@28 for prime to choice. New Eastern markets are reported firm but unchanged.

CARBON OIL—Continues very dull, but prices are nominally unchanged. We continue to quote standard brands at 11½@12c by the car load, and 12@c additional for smaller lots.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio factory, September make, is more active, but nothing doing; 14@14½c to the trade, and 15@15½ in a retail way. Good Dairy, 12@13c; Young America, 15; Nutmeg, 17; Ohio Sweitzer, 12@18.

CIDER—Is quiet and unchanged, $6 to $9 per bbl, as to quality.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Jersey's at $10@12 per bbl for good to choice.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues quiet and prices remain without quotable change. Apples, 6@6c. Peaches, halves, 10@12.

EGGS—Are picked continue to come in pretty freely, and in good supply, with sales at 28@28 as to brand. Strictly fresh eggs in light supply, and quoted nearly at full rates, 27@28.

FLOUR—There is a fair demand, although, as dealers generally are only selling to cash or prompt short time buyers, orders are mainly for small lots to meet immediate requirements; both retailers and consumers are carrying light stocks. Prices remain unchanged. We continue to quote spring wheat flours at $6.50@6.75 for Wisconsin and $7@7.50 for Minnesotas; red winters at $7@7.50; fair to good, and $8 for choice. Rye Flour, $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN—The feeling in all kinds of grain is firmer, and with diminished receipts and an average demand, prices are tending upward. The Oat market is quoted considerably firmer, but the advance over quotations for last week, for mixed to prime white, some holders are asking 48 for the latter. Wheat if anything is firmer, but the close does not seem to make any material difference as far as last quoted, $1.40@1.45 for red, and $1.50@1.55 for amber and white. Shelled Corn is in good demand, and prices have advanced 2@3c from the opening. Ear Corn is scarce and in demand; in the absence of sales quotations may be given at 52@55 for new, and 60@65 for old. Rye very quiet and nominally unchanged, 78@80. Barley dull; sales of two cars Chicago spring at $1.25, cash; fall quoted at $1.35.

GROCERIES—Trade, while it is nothing to brag about is a little better than it has been, although orders, especially those from cash or prompt short time buyers, are mainly small as the general policy seems to be to carry light stocks. Sugars are reported easier, and the Cuban war cloud seems to be disappearing, the probability is that the recent sharp advance will soon be a matter of the past. Coffees are firm generally had but little confidence in it from the first. Coffees continue dull, but nominally unchanged. Inquiry we are not presenting a bold front, but jobbers generally seem to be impressed with the belief that a break is only a question of time, as the general influences, together with a report that the New York market had dropped 25c ₱ cwt. but, as we have already stated, prime however hogs held their own, being in light supply.

SHEEP.

The arrivals continue light, and mostly very common in point of quality; we have reason to believe that a fair number of prime fat sheep could have been sold readily at an advance of ½ to ¾ of a cent per lb, as compared with last week. Quotations may be fairly given as follows: Prime to extra fine wool 100 lbs, 5¼@5.50; 96 lbs, 4¾@5; 88@85 lbs, 4@4¼.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, November 20, 1873.

The Crude market was again reported firmer to day, but there has been no quotable improvement in prices. 75 to 82½c per brl. at Parker, according to pipe line. A meeting of producers has been called for the purpose of adopting some line of policy to advance their interests; what particular policy that will be, has not yet been developed, but the probability is that, like all that have preceded, it will be a failure. The great trouble lies in the fact that there is an oversupply—more being produced than can be consumed. Refined continues dull and depressed but nominally unchanged; there seems to be nothing in this side of next year. We heard of an offer to buy January and February at 18c. There were sales in New York on Tuesday last, of 1,000 brls spot at 18¾; 5,000 for December at 18½; 2,500 first half March at 18c. It is fair to presume that the offers for next year are speculative, and refiners here are not willing to sell so far ahead, particularly at the prices named.

Oil barrels continue dull, but prices are weak and entirely nominal: quotable at $1.70@1.75 for 2 gallons, and $1.75@1.80 for city make.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. & WEST PENNA. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens Ref. Co.	Tack Bros.	450
Citizens Ref. Co.	Waring, B. & Co.	150
Standard Oil Co.	Waring, B. & Co.	1,050
P. Weisenberger	Warden, F. Co.	149
Lockhart & Frew	Warden, F. & Co.	104
Livingston Bros.	Warden, F. & Co.	150
Wormser, M. and Co.	Waring B. & Co.	150
Total		2,333

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Duncan	Standard O. W.	141
McKelvy	Vesta O. W.	278
Duncan	Standard O. W.	150
Duncan	Sunbeam O. W.	329
Bushnell	Stevenson O. W.	701
McKelvy	Star O. W.	254
Stevenson	Radiant O. W.	633
Bushnell	National O. W.	457
Owner	Fisher Bros.	462
Stevenson	Eagle O. W.	471
Stevenson	Eagle O. W.	462
Stevenson	Central O. W.	306
McKelvy	Cosmos O. W.	330
Duncan	American O. O W	237
Tack Bros.	American O. W.	148
Total		5,154

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R LESSEE.

J Reamer, m	4	Nimick & Co, m
Lewis O & P, m	3	J W Porter, m
Brown & Co, m	1	Isabella Furnace, o
Total	8	

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace, o	38	Lewis B & D, o
McKnight D & Co, o	4	Isabella Furnace, o
Heebauk Furnace, o	6	Caughey & H, o
Zug & Co, o	2	Wilson G & Co, o
W Clark & Co, o	2	
Total	52	

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J Moorhead, b	1	
Total	1	

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Nov. 20, 1873.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Wayne streets:

Acac, sorts, $	30a	40 lb	Oil, Anise		4.00 lb
Alcohol	90a	95 lb	Bergam	6.25a 6.50 lb	
1st select	95a	98 lb	Cajuba		1.75 lb
Acid, Citric	1.80a	1.85 lb	Castor	23a	24 lb
Oxalic	15a	18 lb	Lemon		3.00 lb
Tartaric	50a	60 lb	Linseed	85	90 gal
Acetic	1.90a	2.00 gal	Negundo		1.50 gal
Alum		3 lb	Olive	1.15a	1.60 gal
Alum, Aq.	10a	12 lb	Orange	2.75a	3.00 lb
Carb.	20a	22 lb	Origanum	75a	1.00 lb
Arnica, Flor	20a	22 lb	Pennyr'l	1.00a	1.10 lb
Assafœtida		75a 90 lb	Peppermint	4.00a	4.75 lb
Balm, Copaib	35a	40 lb	Sassafras	75a	90 lb
Canada	55a	60 lb	Wintergr	4.75	5.00 lb
Bay Rum		2.00 lb	Opa, Segla,		40 lb
Bals. Sub car	2.25a	2.50 gs	Por, Bl'ards		20 lb
Bals. Sub car		4.40 lb	Bl Chrom		28 lb
Sub Bit		3.50 lb	Bromide	1.80a	1.90 lb
Blue Mass		90 lb	Chlorate	45a	50 lb
Vitriol	14½a	15 lb	Iodid	7.75a	8.00 lb
Borax, ref'd	22a	25 lb	Quinine	2.75a	3.00 oz
Brim., Roll	44a	45 lb	Root, Gent.		12 lb
Powd	15a	20 lb	Gin. B. L.		12 lb
Bugs	17a	25 lb	Gin. Jam.		20 lb
Cantharides		1.75 lb	Ipecac P.		2.50 lb
Camphor ref	32a	35 lb	Jalap P.		40 lb
Cinchonid.	7a	8 lb	Rhubarb		1.25 lb
Cinnam. Ceyl		30 lb	Pow	1.25a	1.50 lb
Rom		25 lb	Sar. Hond		50 lb
Chloral Hyd		2.50 lb	Pittsb'gh, Mex.		75 lb
Chloroform	1.25a	1.30 lb	Senega		1.25 lb
Cinchon. Flav		75 lb	Spigelia		90 lb
Red		1.20 lb	Sul. Flog		60 lb
Yellow		85 lb	Valer		90 lb
Cloth, Bolting		30 lb	Saffrit Am.	1.25	1.50 oz
Copperas,	2a	3 lb	Sal Ammon.	15½a	17 lb
Cream Tar	35a	40 lb	Epsom	2a	3 lb
Cubebs	18a	20 lb	Glauber	2½a	4 lb
Cudbear, Pot	1.75	2.00 lb	Rochelle	35a	36 lb
Ergot	40a	45 lb	Nitre	9½a	10 lb
Elixir, Vit.	45a	50 lb	Prunelle	24a	26 lb
Sul.	40a	45 lb	Cardamom		1.00 lb
Ex. Logwd		11 lb	Hemlt	75a	80 lb
Liq. Cal.	40a	50 lb	Honeysuckl		22 lb
Ital.		30 lb	Senna, Alex		22 lb
Fustic	3a	4 lb	E.		22 lb
Cypress, Pure	50a	60 lb	Tinnev		22 lb
Brooms		65 lb	Shellac	65a	75 lb
Indigo, Mad	1.15a	1.35 lb	Soda, Ash	3½a	4 lb
" S. F.	1.20a	1.40 lb	White	18a	21 lb
Iodine		5.50 lb	Bicarb	4½a	5 lb
Iodoform		6.00 lb	Bi Carb	7½a	8 lb
Juniper Ber	7a	9 lb	Strych. Cry.		1.25 oz
Lead, Ac	13a	15 lb	Sulph		3.50 lb
Maddr	17a	19 lb	Sugar Lead	22a	24 lb
Magnes, Cal	1.00a	1.00 lb	Turpen. spts	40a	45 gal
Calc	35a	40 lb	Varn, Coach	1.85a	4.00 gal
Manna, Flo.		60 lb	Copal	1.25a	2.00 gal
Morph. Sul.	5.70a	6.00 oz	Damar	1.20a	1.80 gal
Nit. Silver		1.65 oz	Japan	80a	1.30 gal
Opium		9.75 lb	Venet. Red	2½a	3 lb
Powd		12.25 lb	Whiting	1¼a	3½ lb

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK, November 19—The business that has been going on has been in lots for cash prices, and the market has still been very dull, taken as a whole. Of American we learn 200 tons No. 1 have been sold at $31 cash, and the way of Scotch, 100 tons No. 1 Glengarnock at $37 cash, but beyond these transactions there has been no business to chronicle. Old rails have been sold to the trifling extent of 150 tons on private terms. Scrap has been taken to some extent, and 300 tons of our house scrap machinery sold at $25 currency. We quote the market nominally as follows: American Pig nominally $32@35 for No. 1, $30@32 for No. 2, and $25@28 for Gray Forge, Eglinton $38, Glengarnock $37@38, Ballochney nominally at $37@39, currency. New York American, $40 for old "T," and $35@38 gold for English.

PHILADELPHIA, November 19.—Pig iron is exceedingly flat. Small sales of No. 1 foundry at $30@38, No. 2 do. at $29@33, white and mottled at $26@27, and Gray Forge at $28@29. Manufactured Iron—Bar sells at 3c @ lb. Scotch Pig is quoted at $43@46 for Eglinton and $4 for Glengarnock.

Extent of the Canning Business.

The Journal of Applied Chemistry says that the number of cans of peaches packed last year approximated 12,000,000; tomatoes 18,000,000, and corn from six to eight million. The headquarters of peach canning are in Maryland and Delaware, more than half of the peach packing from Baltimore alone. Large quantities of oysters are also put up along the Chesapeake. Tomatoes come chiefly from New Jersey, although many are packed in Baltimore, New York and the eastern states. The best corn comes from Maine, where are also situated the largest lobster establishments.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, November 20.—Cotton higher; middling upland 18½c; sales 16,000 bales. Flour higher; receipts 15,000 bbls; superfine western and State $5.20@5.70; common to good $6.40@6 90; good to choice $7.25; white wheat extra $7.30@8.65; extra Ohio $6.25@8.00; St. Louis $6.50@10.75. Whisky more active; 94½c. Wheat: demand less active, but quotations higher; receipts 108,000 bush.; No. 2 spring $1.43@1.45; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.47; Iowa spring $1.44@1.47; white Canada $1.68. Barley scarce at $1.35@1.70. Malt quiet. Corn firmer; receipts 130,000; prime and mixed western at 69@70c; do in store 68¾@69¾. Oats firmer; western mixed afloat 55c; white western 57@58c. Eggs firmer at 28@28½c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee dull at 18@22c. Sugar quiet at 7¼@7½c. Molasses and rice quiet. Petroleum dull and nominal; crude 5c; refined 13c. Pork quiet at $14.50. Beef and cut meats dull and unchanged. Middles steady; long and short clear January 7¾c; long clear 7¾@7¾c. Lard steady at 7 11-16@7¾c. Butter steady at 23@26c. Cheese quiet at 13¼@13¾c.

CHICAGO, November 20.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat: demand active for cash; No. 2 spring $1.07¾, closed at 1.05¾ cash and $1.02¾@1.02¾ December, $1.05¾ seller January. No. 1 $1.10@1.10. Corn: demand fair; market firm. No. 2 mixed 29¼@ 29¾c, closing at 29@29½c cash or seller December; 40¾@41c January; high mixed 40¼ @41c; rejected 37¼@38c. Oats: demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 31¾ @32c, closing at 31¾c. Rye: demand active and prices advanced; 64¼@65c. Barley: demand good at full prices; fall No. 2 $1.30@ 1.34; No. 3 91@95c. Provisions firm and higher. Mess pork $11.87½@12 cash or seller December, $12@12.25 bid January, $12@12.75 bid February. Meats advanced ½@¾c all around. Lard firm; $7.10@7.15. Whisky $93.

LOUISVILLE, November 20.—Bagging steady; 13¾@15c. Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour firm; extra family $5.75; No. 1 $7.00; family $8.00. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red $1.50. Corn steady; 50@52c, shelled in sacks. Oats steady; 45 @47c. Rye quiet. Barley quiet; $1.50@1.65. Hay quiet; choice timothy delivered $20. Provisions in fair demand. Mess pork $13. Bacon: shoulders 6¼c; clear sides 8¾c; clear 7c—packed. Bulk meats: shoulders 5½c; clear rib sides 6c; clear 7¼c—packed. Lard: tierces 8c; kegs 9c. Sugar cured hams 9¾@10¾c. Green meats firm; 4¾@5¾c; hams 7@7½c. Hogs firm and active; $4.10@4.20. Whisky steady; 87c.

CINCINNATI, November 20.—Cotton quiet at 14½c. Flour firm; $6 90@7. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; $1.37@1.40. Corn firm at 53c. Rye active at 80@82c. Oats steady; 33@ 43c. Barley firm at $1@1.25. Groceries steady. Pork: fair demand; $11.25@ 12.50. Lard: sales at 7¾c and generally held at 7½c. Bulk meats firm; sales of shoulders at 7¼@7¾c; clear rib sides 8¾c; clear 8c. Bacon steady; shoulders 6@ 6¼c; sales of clear rib sides at 6¾c; clear 6¾c. Hogs: $4.04@4.10; principally $4 @. Whisky steady; 86c.

TOLEDO, November 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat: demand fair and prices advanced; No. 2 white Wabash $1.47; No. 3 do $1.45; amber Michigan $1.43@1.44; seller December $1.44@1.45; No. 2 red cash $1.39@ 1.36½; seller December $1.41. Corn: demand active and prices advanced; high mixed cash 49¾c; seller December 49¾@50c; seller January 51¼@51¾c; low mixed 48¾@49c. Oats: demand active and prices advanced; No. 1 42c; No. 2 cash 42c; seller December 40½. Clover seed $4.65. Hogs $4.80.

LONDON, November 20.—Petroleum 12¾@ 12¾d.

LIVERPOOL, November 20.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 8¾@8¼d; Orleans 8¾d; sales 10,000 bales; American 4,100 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales. Red winter wheat 11s 10d@12s 2d. Flour 27@28s. Corn 61s. Cheese 65s 6d. Refined petroleum 14d; spirits 11d.

ANTWERP, November 20.—Refined petroleum 34½f.

MEMPHIS, November 20.—Cotton: demand light and holders firm; good ordinary 12c; strict 13¼@13½c; low middling 13¾@14c; strict 14 @14½c; middling 14½c; strict 14¾@15c; middling fair 16¼c; good 15½c; receipts 2,800 bales; shipments 2,143 bales. Flour dull but unchanged. Corn dull at 65c. Oats dull at 50c. Bacon firm at 5½@6@7¼c. Bulk meats firm at 6½c. Lard firm at 8¾@9¼c. Pork dull but unchanged. Hogs lower; dressed 6c.

BALTIMORE, November 20.—Flour firmer and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; choice $1.75; amber $1.74@1.75. Corn firmer at 66c. Oats active at 44@47c. Rye quiet at 75@85c. Provisions quiet. Pork $14.50@15.00. Bulk shoulders nominal at 6½c; clear rib sides firm at 6¾c. Bacon in good demand at 7¼@ 7¾c. Sugar cured hams 11@12c. Lard 7¾@ 8c. Western butter strong and unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Whisky firm at 94¼@95c.

MILWAUKEE, November 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.13; No. 2 $1.08. Corn: demand fair and market firm; No. 2 mixed 45c. Oats: demand good at 31½@34c. Rye steady; No. 1 70c. Barley steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 $1.45.

NASHVILLE, November 20.—Cotton quiet at 12½@13c. Flour quiet at $6.25@7.50. Wheat quiet at $1.30@1.35c. Corn 56c. Oats 55c. Sugar, coffee and provisions quiet and unchanged. Sugar cured hams 10½c. Whisky firm at 95c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 20.—Flour firmer and unchanged. Wheat active; red $1.50@ 1.55. Rye 74@80c. Corn: advancing tendency, 68c. Oats steady; white 48@53c; mixed 46@ 47c. Whisky quiet and weak; 94c.

OSWEGO, November 20.—Old wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.45. Corn firm; high mixed Toledo afloat 66c. Barley dull; up lake Canada 52c.

CLEVELAND, November 20.—Grain quiet, with an upward tendency; no quotations. Petroleum quiet, steady and unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, November 20.—Beeves: receipts 122, making 1,920 for three days, against 1,820 for same time last week; market dull and heavy; closed weak at a reduction on ordinary to fair stock of about ½c; poor to extra native cattle sold at 7¼@12¼c; no foreign cattle shown. Sheep and lambs: receipts 3,577, making 8,550 for three days, against 7,590 for same time last week; market quiet, with a fair demand for good stock and slow sale for common; extreme range 3@6½c for sheep, and 4½@7¼c for lambs; good to prime sheep generally sold at 5@5¾c, and good lambs at 6¼@6¾c. Swine: receipts 8,100, making 19,200 for three days, against 22,900 for same time last week; demand fair and market advanced a fraction from low point of yesterday, closing at 5¾@6c for extreme weights of city dressed; live hogs quoted at 4¾@4½c.

BUFFALO, November 20.—Cattle: receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 731 head; total for the week 4,947; market slow at ½c off on good and ¼c on common stock; the bulk of the cattle will be shipped East in first hands; about 1,000 dispose of sales of 307 Ohio steers, averaging 979 to 1,566 lbs., at $2.35@6.12½; 249 Indiana steers, 1,104 to 1,415 lbs., $4.50@5.62½; 117 Michigan steers, 920 to 1,188 lbs., $2.75@ 4.25. Hogs: receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 7,500 head; total for the week 24,300, against 28,900 for the same time last week; market off 25@30c per cwt. from yesterday; sales of 300 at $4@4.30, with downward tendency. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,600 head, total for the week, 14,800; market active; Western sheep $3,50@ 4,25.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 20.—Jobbing branches were rather more active to day, but commission houses remain quiet. Jobbing prices are more regular for cotton goods. Atlantic L brown sheetings are selling freely at 9½c. Cotton flannels are fairly active. Prints are in good demand and in short supply. Domestic hosiery sold largely at auction to-day at improved prices. Woolens continue quiet. Shawls are dull.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R R—1 car staves, F Kober; 5 brls sugar, H Riddle son & Co; 15 do flour 40 sks do, J Seibert; 15 do serats, W Pascua & Son; 27 do rags, P Duff & Son; 84 do flour, H Reis Jr; 1 do glue, J and J Rhodes; 2 do cider, 5 do elder, H Reis Jr; 2 do poultry 9 do eggs, 20 bags nuts, Bahmer Bros; 9 brls eggs, Head C & Co; 3 bags nuts, 10 do butter, E Moys & Co; 10 brls eggs, H J McCracken; 43 sks h nuts, E Fox & Co; 29 brls apples, Lob & Co; 5 pkgs tobacco, W F Bell & Co; 2 brls pelts, G Klages; 40 brls dried apples, Arbuckles & Co, 28 sks turnips, E Tait; 5 bags c nuts, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 car hay, M Meek; 1 do flour, H Reis & Co; 1 do glue, J and J Rhodes; 2 do; 100 box peas, Voigt M & Co; 100 do, H Rea Jr; 5 tons lard, McIntyre & R; 23 cases do, Shoemaker & Co; 50 tons coal, H O'Neil & Co; 1 car hay, R Hay & Son; 100 tres lard, J Dalzell & Son.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—7 brls whiskey, J P McGilvra; 5 brls beer, A Fairman & H; 50 brls flour, 200 sks do, Dorrington Bros; 15 half butts tobacco, 5 third do, 10 caddis do, J H Reid & Co; 25 butts do, Dilworth Bros; 1 bdl do, J W Barker; 100 brls flour, W Culp; 74 do grease, 1 tre do, F Sellers & Co; 100 buckets a grease, 100 do lard, Bahmer Bros; 1 do do, J Lea; 1 do, and 1 do clay, Connelly N & Co; 50 tres d h hard, F Sellers & Co; 38 bales hay, W H Guthrie; 80 brls flour, 80 do, D Wallace; 1 do half brls beer, 40 kegs do, L Schmidt; 10 brls whisky, M Gregor; 200 sks oats, Adams & K; 6 brls eggs, W H Graff & Co; 5 do meat, Head C & Co; 2 cars iron, Jones & L; 1 do, J Carstaves, Citizens Oil Ref Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—100 barrels flour, R Kerr; 1 car hay, M Bingham; 1 do hay, M Bingham; 50 sks meal, 5 do middlings, J Irwin; 2 brls alcohol, W H Brill; 1 car flour, F Owens; 1 car lime, H H Wilson; 1 car hay, Bahmer & Co; 1 car staves, H Cordier; 2 cars m feed, R Knox & Son; 1 do, I Hippley; 1 do staves, F Kober; 1 car shingles, A Patterson; 1 do, A K & D H Ewer; 1 do staves, 65 do potatoes, 11 do corn, J Thompson; 37 brls potatoes, J Herbert; 2 bales cotton, Kennedy & Co; 1 car lumber, Reed Bro; 1 do staves, J Dittzel.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1

HOME NEWS.

Popular Science Monthly.

This Magazine has become quite a favorite, and very deservedly, too, as it is one of the best monthly publications issued. It is full of good reading matter. On our first page the contents of December's number will be found, and should be had by all lovers of good reading.

Nation Trust Co.

The supposed defalcation by Mr. Greer, Cashier of this bank, turns out to be no defalcation at all, as the bond and other assets that were missing at first are now in the possession of the bank. We were informed by a director that the capital stock of the bank is not impaired, and that a statement will be made in a few days that will satisfy all concerned that everything is right.

A Statement Desired.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Will you permit me to use the columns of your paper to ask why the banking house of T. A. Mellon & Sons do not make a statement to their depositors? I have daily examined the papers to find, it but as yet failed to get a glance at it. I have no objections to having my money in Mr. Mellon's hands, for I know he is worth dollars where the creditors of the bank have cents, but I am anxious to see how many other widows are suffering for what belongs to them, as misery loves company, you know. A WIDOW.

City Property.

The City Property Committee met last night in the City Clerk's office. It was stated by the clerk that at the last meeting of Councils a resolution ordering the erection of station houses on the South Side had been referred to the Committee. In addition to the resolution a number of bills were ready for confirmation by the Committee. The bills were examined and all approved, except one for a number of articles about the Central Station house, which was referred to a sub-committee, also one for repairs on the Fourteenth ward station house. The bills approved footed up $215.86. Plans of a station house, which it is contemplated to erect in the Thirtieth ward, were examined, and one being accepted, the architect was ordered to prepare specifications. The Committee then adjourned.

Application for an Injunction.

An application for a preliminary injunction was filed yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas by Alexander Scott against the Model Refining Company. The plaintiff sets forth that he is the owner of a quantity of land in Harrison township, Allegheny county. That it is situated on the slope of a hill descending eastwardly into the Allegheny river, and at the lowest part adjoins the property of the Model Refining Company. That the said company is now constructing with the intention of erecting an iron tank capables of holding ten thousand barrels of crude petroleum. The relator alleges that his dwelling house is only about seventy feet distant from where it is proposed to build the tank, and directly on a line with the same. After setting forth the inflammable nature of crude oil, the plaintiff asks, first, for a preliminary injunction and afterwards for a perpetual injunction to restrain the defendants from erecting the tank, which he claims to be in dangerous proximity to his property.

Ladies' Depository.

It ought to be more generally known that a number of benevolent ladies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny have combined to establish, at No. 908 Penn avenue, nearly opposite Library Hall, a "Ladies' Depository," where women, dependent on their labor for a living, are furnished with employment. An entirely competent Superintendent is employed; orders are promptly and skillfully executed for all kinds of plain or ornamental sewing and embroidery, or for mending and darning. There can be no more worthy beneficiaries of genuine charity than those for whose aid this Depository is established. It should be a pleasure to hundreds of families and thousands of young gentlemen to patronize the Depository, as thereby they help those who do not beg money or clothes, but only give a chance to earn a living with their own hands. We hope there will be found very many who will gladly co operate with the excellent ladies who are striving to give them this chance. We learn that some of our wealthy families have had orders for work executed satisfactorily executed by the employes of the Depository. Let others try them and thus give encouragement to a most praiseworthy charity.

MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS.

The Civil Rights Convention—Resolutions Adopted and Delegates Appointed.

Last evening the colored people of this city and county held a mass meeting at the Franklin school house, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Civil Rights Convention soon to convene in Washington and to adopt resolutions expressive of the people of their race in this vicinity. The meeting was called to order. Mr. Emanuel Harris being elected President and N. W. Rickmond, Secretary. Messrs. Isaac Morton, James Loomis, F. J. Loudin and N. W. Rickmond made short speeches.

After some discussion the following was adopted:

WHEREAS, Consistency is essential to success in the present undertaking; therefore,

Resolved, That we deem it unwise, inexpedient and inconsistent to elect any one as a delegate to the Equal Rights Convention who is engaged in a business wherein he does not accommodate all men equally, regardless of race or color; and,

Resolved, That we will elect no man as a delegate to the Convention who makes distinctions in his business as above referred to.

The following committee to propose names for delegates was then appointed: Geo. Woodson, Robert Jackson, James Ford, Charles O'Donnell and J. C. Harris.

The following names were suggested by the Committee:

Robert Jackson, James Loomis, F. J. Loudin, John Peck, J. C. Harris, R. A. Hall, N. W. Rickmond, J. C. Brown and Charles O'Donnell. It was then moved and adopted, that a petition requesting the pardon of Richard Davis, be prepared and forarded to the President. The meeting adjourned, requesting the delegates to meet at Mr. Loudin's place, on Grant street, on Monday evening.

THE EAST LIBERTY ACCIDENT.

Inquest on the Body of Officer Michael Doyle—Verdict of the Jury.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of officer Michael Doyle, who was killed by being struck by a freight train early on Wednesday morning, near East Liberty. As there had been foul play hinted at, a careful examination of witnesses was made. Dr. Stevenson, who had made the *post mortem* examination, testified that the deceased only showed such injuries as would result from being struck by a locomotive. A. B. Brown, the engineer of the train, was examined at length, as was his fireman, but their testimony, aside from stating that the man could have easily kept out of the way of the train, elicited nothing. The conductor, W. H. Burt, was also examined, and stated that he found the body under the thirteenth car. Further he knew nothing of the accident. Other witnesses, including several officers, were examined, but their evidence showed nothing that would tend to show any evidence of foul play, and the jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death by being accidentally run over by a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and exonerating the train men from any blame.

RAILROAD SUSPENSION.

Work Stopped on the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad—Financial Troubles the Cause.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says that for the last day or two there have been rumors current on the street that the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad Company was in trouble, and could not meet its liabilities. Upon inquiry yesterday afternoon at the headquarters of the company, we found that there was unfortunately too much truth in these rumors, and that the company had actually found itself unable for the present to proceed further in its operations, and that it had concluded to make what may be called an assignment, for the benefit of its creditors, as the simplest and most effective solution of its difficulties.

The company is forced to this step for the lack of a sum not exceeding $30,000. This amount will enable them to complete the work, and connect with the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, and this amount could have been obtained easily enough from that company but for its own embarrassments growing out of the disasters that have lately fallen upon the Pennsylvania Company. But it seems that these embarrassments are so serious that it could not advance even so small a sum as $30,000 to a connecting road which is expected to equip and run ere long, even although more than three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars had been already invested in the road, in the way of stock, that would have been liable for the loan. This fact shows that a stringency has overtaken the company under whose auspices the Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroad was organized, and to what straits it must be reduced for means to meet its own liabilities.

The following letter has been written by Mr. Lewis Applegate, the President of the company:

The Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad Company, in consequence of the financial condition of the country, necessitating the frank avowal on the part of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company of its inability at present to complete its contract for superstruction and lease of the road, have come to the conclusion that it is best for the interests of all concerned to suspend work upon the road for the present. A full statement of the transactions of the Company will be presented at the earliest practicable moment to the stockholders for such action as they may deem appropriate.

L. APPLEGATE, Prest.

In addition to what is said in this card by Mr. Applegate, we learn from one of the Directors of the company, who recently visited Pittsburgh to confer with the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Company in relation to the completion of the road, that the President of that Company positively stated to him that even were the road fully completed and ready to the uttermost to be turned over to his Company, according to contract, the Company would be compelled to be unable to proceed with their agreement and put the iron and rolling stock on the road. It was therefore useless, he said, to spend any more money on the road this fall with the expectation of speedily securing its early completion. This announcement determined the directors of the road to suspend further operations. Had the interview resulted in any assurance from the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Company, that that company would receive the road promptly upon the completion of the contract on the part of the Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kentucky Company, the money would have been raised here in Wheeling and the work pushed through to completion. It is because no such assurance could be given, and because on the contrary of the positive assurance that the road would not be ironed and equipped for some months to come that the company determined to do what they have done, suspend any further operations and make an assignment for the benefit of their creditors.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

[*Pitt Beach—Chief Justice Read presiding.*]

The case of Fairbanks vs. Kerr & Smith, error to the Court of Common Pleas of Lawrence county, was continued.

In the case of Stamp vs. the Commonwealth, error to the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Fayette county, the murder case taken up Wednesday, the argument was continued by Boyd for defendant in error, and by Boyle for plaintiff in error.

Briceland vs. the Commonwealth; error to the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Washington county. Messrs. Cumrine & Patterson and George O. Jones appeared as attorneys for the plaintiff in error, and District Attorney Baird for the defendant in error, in arguing the case. The history of the case is doubtless too well remembered to make it necessary to repeat it at any length. A few moments before midnight on December 4th, 1872, John Allingham was killed at Eldersville, in Washington county. He and his wife and brother occupied a two story frame house, and on the first floor deceased and his wife had their sleeping room. Soon after the murder was committed, an investigation revealed the murderous weapon to be a piece of water pipe about four feet in length, closed at one end and fastened to a piece of board upwards of seven feet in length. This weapon, loaded with leaden slugs, had been placed with one end resting on the window sill at the head of the deceased's bed and fired with a fuse. By the explosion of the weapon Allingham was killed, and on the next day the brother of the deceased made an information charging the plaintiff in error, Henry Briceland, with the killing, and that night he was arrested. At the February term of the Court the case came up to be tried. A verdict of murder in the first degree was returned, and an appeal was taken on twenty-one assignments of error. The first error sets forth that the Court erred in not discharging the jury when, on Monday, March 3, 1873, they asked to be discharged because they could not agree. The second, third and fourth errors assigned are in different parts of the charge of the Court. The fifth error assigned is the admission of the testimony of Wm. Wirt, in regard to the finding of certain pieces of wood at Paris station, which had been cut off from pieces used in constructing the weapon, and that certain marks on the weapon were made by the nicked hatchet found in the prisoner's tool chest. The sixth and seventh assignments of error relate to the subject of tracks. The eighth, ninth and tenth errors relate to the testimony of Detective Cupples. The eighth is: "The Court erred in that portion of the charge which passes the testimony of a professional detective upon the same footing as any other witness." The counsel for the plaintiff in error says that in no less than six particular cases he is flatly, and in some case, overwhelmingly contradicted; and the prisoner's counsel complain that the learned Judge's treatment of the testimony against him dwarfed these contradictions into insignificance, and gave undue weight and importance to the detective's calling and his testimony. It is claimed that the occupation of the witness should be taken into account to effect his testimony. The remaining eleven errors assigned refers to the admission of incompetent testimony and errors in different portions of the charge of the Court.

United States Circuit Court.

[*Before Judge McKennan.*]

In this Court the case of G. W. DeCamp, assignee in bankruptcy of E. W. Thomas vs. Samuel W. White, was taken up. This was an action by the assignee to recover the proceeds of goods sold or concealed by the bankrupt with intention to defraud his creditors. G. W. DeCamp, Esq., appeared for plaintiff, and J. C. Doty, Esq., for defendant. On trial.

U. S. District Court.

[*Before Judge McCandless.*]

Young and Booth, creditors, filed a petition in bankruptcy against Thomas Connelly, of Mercer county, debtor.

Seibert & Berg, creditors, filed a petition in bankruptcy against Peter Campbell, of Westmoreland county, debtor.

Robert J. Davis, of Belleview, this county, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself, and the same was referred to Register Grey.

On petition of D. Gregg & Co., of this city, creditors, T. S. McMillen, of Sharpsville, Mercer county, was adjudged bankrupt, and the matter referred to Register Shafer.

W. L. Moses, of New Milford, Susquehanna county, was adjudged bankrupt on the petition of Bass and Clark, of New York, creditors. The case was referred to Register Willard, of Scranton.

District Court.

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In the case of Dr. John Westby vs. F. M. Fusenecker et al., a verdict was rendered for plaintiff in the sum of $100.

In the case of Jeremiah Force vs. F. A. M. Keepps, application for a preliminary injunction, the plaintiff was allowed, on application to the Court, to withdraw the bill on payment of the costs.

A non-suit was taken as to Michael Crowley, one of the defendants in the case of Lloyd & Black vs. George McKnight & Co., and judgment was entered against George McKnight and James Grierson, the remaining defendants, judgment to be liquidated by the Prothonotary.

Reed & Co. vs. Henry Koverman. This was an action of trespass on the case against defendants, for falsely assuring plaintiffs, to whom they had been referred as to the good standing of one J. Edward Neiwind, who had applied to plaintiffs to purchase goods. Plaintiffs claimed that the defendant had falsely represented to them that said Neiwind was a perfectly responsible party, and that he (Neiwind) had some $18,000 worth of stock in the store, and that to his (defendant's) own knowledge, said Neiwind's liabilities were not more than four or five thousand dollars, when it was claimed by plaintiffs, that the defendant, at the time of making the statement, had in his possession a judgment bond to the amount of twenty odd thousand dollars against Neiwind, which the defendant entered as a judgment against said Neiwind, immediately after the sale of goods by the plaintiffs to Neiwind, which sale was made and credit given solely on the recommendation of defendant, and execution was issued by said defendant on which Neiwind's property was sold, thereby defeating plaintiffs' claim on said Niewind. Verdict for plaintiff for $316.50, the amount claimed.

The next case taken up was that of Altvater & Co. vs. Samuel Kinney. This was an action to recover a bill aggregating $300 which defendant owed plaintiffs, but which had been liquidated by a settlement had between defendant and one of the firm of Altvater & Co., but subsequent to a dissolution which had taken place between the members comprising the firm of Altvater & Co., but of which dissolution defendant claims he was entirely ignorant. The remaining members of the firm brought this suit to recover the amount of said bill from defendant, claiming that the party to whom payment was made had no authority to receipt for the same. On trial.

Wenzel Bros. & Hudger vs. Albert A. Moor. Action on account. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

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86. McCormick et ux. vs. Devlin.
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89. Stutzman vs. Schatz.
107. Buente & Co. vs. Walter.
109. McClain vs. Williams et al.
110. Binkert et us. vs Schurr.
112. Wilson vs. Birch.

OBITUARY.

Death of W. S. Haven.

It has become our painful duty to record the death, on Wednesday evening, the 19th inst., of William Smith Haven, an eminent Typographer and Bookbinder of this city, in the 62d year of his age, at the house of his son, Curtis G. Haven, on Beitler street, East End. Mr. Haven had been for the past few years in feeble health; his death was not, therefore, wholly unexpected. Mr. Haven, when quite a small boy was apprenticed to the firm of Johnston & Stockton, once and for many years the chief job-printing and book-binding house in this city. He was quickly advanced from office of errand boy to the composing room, where he rapidly improved. The Bee, then, for a few years, foreman of the establishment and, as such, distinguished for his typographical skill and taste. We were once told by a very competent judge, that the work turned out under his supervision, was unsurpassed by any shop in the United States.

After the retirement of Mr. Stockton and the death of Mr. Johnson, Mr. Haven became their successor, and with marked energy and enterprise enlarged the establishment, by adding new and improved presses and machinery, and occupying more spacious buildings, quite surpassing all rival houses then (about 1850) in the city. He gave personal oversight to all departments of his extensive establishment, and at once took a leading position, exhibiting a fine organizing and executive capacity, the fruitage of which was a rapid fortune, and his recognition as an intelligent, enterprising and successful man of business. He was a stockholder and director in several banks and insurance companies, in which he was regarded as discreet and judicious in counsel. He did not neglect the culture of his mind. He had considerable knowledge of chemistry, and kept abreast of current literature; was at his death a trustee of the Dollar Savings Bank, and a member, since 1859, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He was also a member of kindred societies of New York and New England. During the late war he was a liberal contributor of money and time to the cause. While in active service in the Sanitary Commission on the sanguinary field of Gettysburg, he suffered an attack of hernia, from which he never wholly recovered.

About 1870 Mr. Haven, suffering from the consequences of convivial habits into which he had unfortunately fallen, retired from business with a broken constitution and impaired fortune; retaining, nevertheless, the warm friendship and sympathy of very many friends, who cherished for him a sincere attachment. His life has illustrated the possibility of rising, by industry and frugality, from indigence and obscurity, to respectability and fortune, and also, how fortune and position may both be lost or impaired by neglect of business and indulging in the excesses of convivial companionship. We have witnessed its upward and onward progress, and deplored his lapses on the downward way. It is comforting to know that as his end approached he exhibited the traits and faith of a Christian, and finally met his fate with resignation and hope. His last hours were spent in counselling his children, whom he summoned to his bedside. His last words were a quotation from Leigh Hunt's "Abou Ben Adam"—"Write me, then, as one who loved his fellow-men."

The funeral of Mr. Haven will be at 2½ o'clock this day, from the residence of his son, at East End.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Australia at New York; steamer Silesia at New York; steamer Greece at Queenstown; steamer Batavia at Queenstown; steamer Anglia at Moville.

The Weber Piano

At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

NO BOILERS BURSTED YET.

Continuation of the Experiments Yesterday—Lively Scenes—Cold Day but no Success—The Commission Satisfied with the Results so Far—A Shell that Refuses to Yield.

Yesterday morning dawned cold, crisp and keen, and early the reporters again bid adieu to their friends and started on their journey to Munhall farm on the Pittsburgh Virginia & Charleston Railroad. At eight o'clock, after paying our fifty cents for an excursion ticket, we boarded the train, which consisted of one coach and a locomotive that was to bear us to our destination, where we arrived safe after a ride of a little over a half an hour. The Commission headed by General D. D. Smith was there in all its pristine glory, their little bomb-proofs which enclosed their little gauges, being all secure. Repairing to the far end of the ravine, where was situated the boiler that would not explode on Wednesday, the fires were poked up and smoke commenced to issue from the huge stack. The shell was pumped full of water, some minor repairs and details attended to, and

THE WORK WENT BRAVELY ON.

The fires had not been allowed to go out all night, and as a result full sixty pounds of steam was shown by the gauge, when the Commissioners arrived. After some other delay the fireman announced that he would be ready in a short time. But that short time resulted in tedious delay, and it was a long time before the gauge commenced to turn its tell-tale hand to a greater pressure. Before the Commission went to work, they decided, that when the whistle blew three times, it was time to hunt places of safety. Accordingly the whistle was sounded, and the *Leader* man developed a fearful amount of agility considering the size of him. The *Telegraph* reporter sought a huge tree which stood on the top of a hill nearly a mile away, and appree was returned, and an appeal was taken on twenty-one assignments of error. The first error sets forth that the Court erred in not discharging the jury when, on Monday, March 3, 1873, they asked to be discharged because they could not agree. The second, third and fourth errors assigned are in different parts of the charge of the Court. The fifth error assigned is the admission of the testimony of Wm. Wirt, in regard to the finding of certain pieces of wood at Paris station, which had been cut off from pieces used in constructing the weapon, and that certain marks on the weapon were made by the nicked hatchet found in the prisoner's tool chest. The sixth and seventh assignments of error relate to the subject of tracks. The eighth, ninth and tenth errors relate to the testimony of Detective Cupples. The eighth is: "The Court erred in that portion of the charge which passes the testimony of a professional detective upon the same footing as any other witness." The counsel for the plaintiff in error says that in no less than six particular cases he is flatly, and in some case, overwhelmingly contradicted; and the prisoner's counsel complain that the learned Judge's treatment of the testimony against him dwarfed these contradictions into insignificance, and gave undue weight and importance to the detective's calling and his testimony. It is claimed that the occupation of the witness should be taken into account to effect his testimony. The remaining eleven errors assigned refers to the admission of incompetent testimony and errors in different portions of the charge of the Court.

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It has become our painful duty to record the death, on Wednesday evening, the 19th inst., of William Smith Haven, an eminent Typographer and Bookbinder of this city, in the 62d year of his age, at the house of his son, Curtis G. Haven, on Beitler street, East End. Mr. Haven had been for the past few years in feeble health; his death was not, therefore, wholly unexpected. Mr. Haven, when quite a small boy was apprenticed to the firm of Johnston & Stockton, once and for many years the chief job-printing and book-binding house in this city. He was quickly advanced from office of errand boy to the composing room, where he rapidly improved. The Bee, then, for a few years, foreman of the establishment and, as such, distinguished for his typographical skill and taste. We were once told by a very competent judge, that the work turned out under his supervision, was unsurpassed by any shop in the United States.

After the retirement of Mr. Stockton and the death of Mr. Johnson, Mr. Haven became their successor, and with marked energy and enterprise enlarged the establishment, by adding new and improved presses and machinery, and occupying more spacious buildings, quite surpassing all rival houses then (about 1850) in the city. He gave personal oversight to all departments of his extensive establishment, and at once took a leading position, exhibiting a fine organizing and executive capacity, the fruitage of which was a rapid fortune, and his recognition as an intelligent, enterprising and successful man of business. He was a stockholder and director in several banks and insurance companies, in which he was regarded as discreet and judicious in counsel. He did not neglect the culture of his mind. He had considerable knowledge of chemistry, and kept abreast of current literature; was at his death a trustee of the Dollar Savings Bank, and a member, since 1859, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He was also a member of kindred societies of New York and New England. During the late war he was a liberal contributor of money and time to the cause. While in active service in the Sanitary Commission on the sanguinary field of Gettysburg, he suffered an attack of hernia, from which he never wholly recovered.

About 1870 Mr. Haven, suffering from the consequences of convivial habits into which he had unfortunately fallen, retired from business with a broken constitution and impaired fortune; retaining, nevertheless, the warm friendship and sympathy of very many friends, who cherished for him a sincere attachment. His life has illustrated the possibility of rising, by industry and frugality, from indigence and obscurity, to respectability and fortune, and also, how fortune and position may both be lost or impaired by neglect of business and indulging in the excesses of convivial companionship. We have witnessed its upward and onward progress, and deplored his lapses on the downward way. It is comforting to know that as his end approached he exhibited the traits and faith of a Christian, and finally met his fate with resignation and hope. His last hours were spent in counselling his children, whom he summoned to his bedside. His last words were a quotation from Leigh Hunt's "Abou Ben Adam"—"Write me, then, as one who loved his fellow-men."

The funeral of Mr. Haven will be at 2½ o'clock this day, from the residence of his son, at East End.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Australia at New York; steamer Silesia at New York; steamer Greece at Queenstown; steamer Batavia at Queenstown; steamer Anglia at Moville.

The Weber Piano

At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

It is generally conceded that boiler bursting ain't a success.

Wednesday evening a man was knocked down on Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny, and robbed of two dollars, all he had.

Mr. Marshall, the janitor of the Allegheny City building, has been somewhat bruised by falling through an open elevator.

Early yesterday morning a burglar lifted a window of the Union Hotel, Allegheny, and robbed the money drawer of nine dollars.

In the Nineteenth ward, Mr. H. H. Negley is a candidate for Select Council to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Mr. Secly.

A soup house is projected for the South Side to relieve the suffering that is thought will prevail among the poorer classes there this winter.

Johnson Mulrine, a river pilot, fell in a fit yesterday at the River House in the Diamond. He was removed to the Marine Hospital for medical treatment.

Thanksgiving day has been set for a pigeon shooting match in Millvale borough between Alderman Koenig, of this city and F. Schlatter, of Allegheny city.

Peter Herman has had another charge of larceny made against him. There are still two coats in the Allegheny Mayor's office unidentified. Herman is safe in jail.

Fire Marshal Butler will bring suits against a number of parties to-day for tolerating nuisances on their premises in the shape of defective chimneys and combustable materials to an extent over the limits of the law.

The members of the bar of this city are about to tender to John M. Read, the retiring Chief Justice of the State, a banquet somewhat after the style given to Chief Jusice Thompson, upon his retirement from the Bench last year.

Yesterday morning, Mary A. Noble made an information before Alderman McMasters, charging Richard R. Pomeroy with abusing a little daughter of hers, which is apprentieed to him. A hearing will be had in the case to-day.

J. J. Crawford, who is connected in the embezzling of money from Messrs. Sumner & Co., the sewing-machine firm of this city, arrived from St. Louis yesterday in custody of Detective Long. He will have a hearing to day.

The Titusville *Courier* says the person who sent the dispatch over the wires on Tuesday night to the effect that "a full regiment of one thousand men were tendered to the President from Titusville in the Cuban cause," had evidently been on a pretty hard spree, as it is news to everybody thereabouts.

A meeting of the sub-Committee, appointed in relation to a change of grade on Carson street, between Second and Sixth streets, on the South Side, was held last night in Municipal Hall, but beyond discussing the subject nothing was done. Another meeting will be held on Wednesday evening of next week.

A hearing was had yesterday, in the Court of Common Pleas, on the application of Wm. J. Ellerton, on a writ of habeas corpus requiring Ann Jane Dunn to produce in Court, the body of Robert A. Pinkerton, a child of the relator. After consideration of the testimony adduced, the Court ordered the child to be remanded into the custody of the respondent, and the relator to pay the costs.

An iron still exploded at Millerstown on Wednesday afternoon. It was blown to atoms, and the pieces scattered in all directions. At the moment of the explosion a young man, named Arthur Chapman, from Hydetown, was fixing the manhead. He was thrown off the ladder a distance of five rods into a run. A piece of the iron tore through his abdomen, lacerating the intestines. When he was picked up the bowels protruded. Fortunately he was taken to the Hanlen House, where he soon after breathed his last.

We speak attention and friendly liberal response to the appeal elsewhere in these columns on behalf of the "Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor," of which Mrs. Dr. Kemp is President and Mrs. Levi Wade Secretary. The demands for relief the coming winter, we fear, will be more numerous and urgent than usual, and contributions however large they may aggregate, will not exceed the necessities of the poor. More prudent and trustworthy almoners than the good ladies who give their time to the management of the Association cannot be found. We trust, therefore, not only that the churches will comply with the request to take up the offerings of their members, but that many citizens, men and women, will send in contributions until the treasury shall be replenished and the good work be resumed and sustained throughout the winter.

PERSONAL.

General Negley is packing his trunks for Washington.

Captain Beltzhoover has had charge of the Boatman's Insurance Co. since Tuesday.

E. C. Hine, of the New York *Insurance Monitor*, was a guest at the Union Depot Hotel yesterday.

Hon. Robt. B. Beath, Surveyor General of the State, registered at the Union Depot Hotel last evening.

O. F. Schoonblom has been elected President of the Dollar Savings Bank, Oil City, in place of Charles Spangler.

Mr. R. J. Greer, cashier of the Nation Trust Company, it is said by knowing ones, is not a defaulter, and is in Allegheny.

J. H. Benham, Jr., Esq., the well known hollow ware manufacturer of Chicago, was at the Union Depot Hotel yesterday.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax and wife, of South Bend, Indiana, supped at the Union Depot Hotel last evening. They were bound eastward.

Hon. Carl Schurz was at the Union Depot Hotel yesterday, going to his home in St. Louis, from his late trip to Europe. The gentleman looks as though the journey agreed with him.

George W. Parker has been appointed teller of the Citizens' Savings Bank, in place of W. J. Young, who, it is reported, will take the position of cashier in the Oil City Trust Company.

George W. Chalmers, Esq., of the Eighth ward, has the inside track for a re-election to the Select branch of Councils. Mr. Chalmers attends to the wants of his constituents in a manner that appears to please them, and of course they want to retain his services.

Capt. Jones, of the British Legation at Washington, and of the Royal Navy, is a looker on at the boiler explosion experiments, on behalf of the English Government. The Captain has been in this country about five months, and seems to be a sensible, good natured gentleman, who has a very good opinion of American manners and customs.

DEFICIENCY IN ACCOUNTS.

Delinquency on the Part of the Secretary of the Boatmen's and Eureka Insurance Companies—The Amount Estimated at $150,000—Stability of the Companies Not Affected.

The delinquency of an officer of insurance companies, referred to somewhat obscurely in yesterday's GAZETTE, is no longer a secret. The whole business community is deploring the fact that Mr. Robert Finney, the Secretary, or actuary of the Boatmen's Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and who was also the Secretary of the Eureka Insurance Company, has reported himself deficient in his accounts to a considerable amount. We are not safe in stating the sum with precision but believe it will exceed $150,000, and that the amount is about equally divided between the two companies. Mr. Finney is one of the most experienced and intelligent of all our under writers, and has for more than twenty years enjoyed the unlimited confidence of the stockholders, as well in his integrity as in his capacity. He was a very accomplished officer—personally a genial and popular gentleman; but he has, in an evil hour yielded to temptation, and, as we believe, speculated in stocks, using trust money for the purpose. His ventures proving disastrous, he despaired of being able to make up the funds he had perverted, when the terrible necessity broke upon him. Overwhelmed with mortification and chagrin, he determined himself to turn informant, and with his accustomed nice and accuracy, presented to his directors a perfectly correct statement of the affairs of his companies; acknowledged that while the account was correct certain items put down among the assets were abstracted, and in deep penitential humility laid before them all he possessed in this world, and thus to make restitution to the utmost of his ability. The financial condition of either company will be in no wise impaired by the self-acknowledged deficiency of Mr. Finney. The stockholders are all men of wealth and able to make up the loss, whatever it may amount to. Policy holders need have no fear whatever, as not one will lose even a penny. Both companies are prosperous and solid, and their stability we can assure our readers, will not be in the least affected. There have been no debts or liabilities contracted except in the ordinary business of issuing policies, and all losses that may occur on policies will be, as heretofore, promptly paid. The following well known gentlemen compose the Board of Directors of the Eureka Insurance Company: J. H. Shoenberger, W. K. Nimick, W. J. Anderson, J. A. Hutchinson, W. A. Martin, Geo. Singer, James Woodburn, W. A. Caughey, Henry Hays, A. D. Smith, M. W. Beltzhoover. The directors of the Boatman's Insurance Company are as follows: R. C. Gray, D. E. Park, James Rees, H. W. Oliver, Jr., Henry Lloyd, Wm. H. Ewing, John Graff, John T. Smith, F. M. Gordon, N. J. Bigley, Edward Gregg, Thos. Donnelly. The offices of both companies are in charge of their respective Presidents. Mr. Finney has tendered his resignation as secretary of both. A meeting of the stockholders will be held next week, when the books will be investigated, and, it is said, a statement published.

THE MONONGAHELA CITY TRAGEDY.

Arrested for Murder and Subsequently Discharged.

There are still further developments in regard to the late Clemens tragedy in Monongahela City, where James Clemens a short time ago attempted to murder his father, John Clemens, and then killed himself. Ever since the affair ugly rumors and suspicions have been whispered around, and on Friday last they culminated in an information being made against Isaac Wheeler by the widow of James Clemens, charging him with the murder of her husband. The accused was arrested, and a hearing had in the case. It lasted all day and until nine o'clock in the evening. An effort was made to prove that Clemens instead of killing himself, was murdered by Wheeler, who, it will be remembered, was one of the witnesses at the inquest held on the body of the deceased. After a thorough and searching examination regarding all the phases of the case, in which, however, there was no rebutting testimony, all the evidence being for the Commonwealth, the magistrate dismissed Mr. Wheeler, there being nothing that would justify him in holding the accused for trial.

Heating Stoves sold at cost at Reno's Terra cotta and Stove house, 41 Federal street, Allegheny.

The Weber Piano

At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

Heating Stoves sold at cost at Reno's Terra cotta and Stove house, 41 Federal street, Allegheny.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening "Romeo & Juliet" was presented, with Miss Thompson and Mr. Gotthold as the leading characters. Miss Thompson's "Juliet" is a carefully studied impersonation, and one which seems to satisfy the general masses. It is an original and natural conception as given by Miss Thompson, and possesses many strong points, which are marked in their rendering. Everybody is familiar with Mr. Gotthold's "Romeo." It is an original and great character when enacted by him, and shows so much merit of merit that it is almost useless to criticise it. This evening Miss Thompson will receive a benefit, when the play of "One Wife" will be presented.

LIBRARY HALL.—Go this evening to Library Hall to the grand concert to be given by Camilla Urso, the great lady violinist, who probably to-day stands without a living peer in her profession. She is an artiste of whom a great deal could be said. Her power, unless one has heard her, is beyond conception. She plays with a great perfection, such a depth of feeling and delicacy of touch, that one is moved to tears or laugh at will by the eloquence of her violin. Urso has a company of great artists with her and her concert this evening will prove one of the season's events.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The scouts of the plains hold full sway at this house, and their performance every night is greeted with audiences that are delighted to an eminent degree. The troupe only remain two nights longer, and to-morrow evening will close their engagement.

Mysterious Disappearances at Erie.

The Oil City *Derrick* says Erie is becoming noted for "mysterious disappearances." A short time since a blacksmith took himself mysteriously from the city, and now, as we learn by the